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GENERAL STRIKE, MARTIAL LAW ON IN SOUTH AFRICA

Trades Federation Gives Out General Order to All Labor Organizations While the Government Uses Military Power

RESULTS AWAITED

Few Trains Are Got Out of Johannesburg and Burgher Forces Numbering 70,000 Men Are Said to Be Armed

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Late yesterday evening the Trades Federation proclaimed a general strike throughout South Africa and before midnight this was followed by a government declaration of martial law. This is the first time a general strike has been proclaimed throughout a country since the strike in Belgium, and in Belgium this strike was rendered very far from general by the antagonism of the Flemings and Walloons.

The result of the action of the Trades Federation in South Africa is therefore being waited everywhere with intense interest. The proclamation of martial law is the strongest answer it was in the government's power to make. Dynamitards are liable to be shot at sight and disturbances of the peace to be very summarily dealt with.

The statement of the railwaymen's case insists on the fact that they do not object to reductions for overstaffing, but they complain of excessive hours of work and declare that if these hours were properly curtailed, there would be no necessity for any discharges. They also take exception to the wage schedule passed by the Union Parliament, which they maintain considerably reduces the scale of pay in many districts and increases it in none.

What exactly will be the effect of the proclamation of the general strike it is difficult to say. Strictly speaking, although there was a large majority in favor of a general strike on the railways, abstentions were so considerable as to render the vote invalid. On the other hand there was a two-thirds majority in favor of a strike by miners only, the great estate on which men voted against the strike being Randfontein.

A few trains were got out of Johannesburg today but the commercial capital of the Transvaal, like most other great towns, is more and more beginning to resemble a city in a state of siege. Tramways are stopping, theaters and shops closing, the coal supply has been commanded by the government and it is said that very shortly the food supply will have the same fate.

In Pretoria the ministers are accompanied by a mounted escort and everywhere commandos are pouring into the towns or encamping along the reefs for the protection of the men who have remained at work and of the property in the cities and in mines.

It is calculated that burgher forces to the extent of 70,000 men are now under arms between Cape Town and Durban on one side and Johannesburg and Bloemfontein on the other. The fact that there are 200,000 natives in the mine compounds has in places given rise to some anxiety but special precautions have been taken respecting guarding of these compounds, and it is not believed that there will be any trouble here.

MR. ROGERS URGES MYSTIC DREDGING

WASHINGTON—Representative Rogers of Massachusetts, took up with the war department today the plan for opening Mystic river to navigation from Boston up to Woburn. He spoke of the channel at the Craddock bridge, Medford, and said the improvement would mean the reduction of the price of coal in Woburn \$1 a ton.

GOVERNMENT ASKS PERMISSION TO AMEND UNITED SHOE BILL

Prosecution in Dissolution Suit Would Restrict Plea to Bottoming Machines and Leases Designed to Prevent Competition—Rebuttal to Defense on Feb. 3

Permission to amend its bill of complaint was asked by the government today in the hearing at the Federal building of its suit for the dissolution of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

The amendments desired relate to the limitation of the field of monopoly to machines for bottoming shoes, and to leases alleged to prevent competition of other firms with the United Shoe.

In opposition to the government contention that the substantial patents of the United Shoe machines were about to expire when they were retained by the aid of adding new patented parts, the defense said that this line of prosecution would involve them in a whole new line of dissent.

The government rebuttal of the United

BRIDGE FROM CITY HALL TO NEW ANNEX BEGUN TODAY



New municipal building to be ready for occupancy in spring

FRENCH MINISTER OF FINANCE TELLS INCOME TAX PLANS

M. Caillaux Issues Statement of Proposals for Increasing Revenues by Larger Assessments

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS—M. Caillaux has now issued a statement of his proposals with respect to the surtax. The scheme begins with incomes of £30,000, with a reduction of £5,000 for every child to be provided for.

This will be worked out through a sliding scale by which incomes up to £100,000 will be taxed at £1.50 per cent; up to £150,000 2 frs 63 per cent; up to £300,000 3 frs 30 per cent, up to £1,000,000 4 frs 15.

Beyond this incomes of £5,000,000 will be taxed 5.83 per cent, whilst incomes of £10,000,000 will be taxed 6.6 per cent.

ERUPTION SAID TO OVERWHELM TOWN OFF JAPAN COAST

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—After between 60 and 70 earthquake shocks within three days, the crater on the island of Sakurashima, off the coast of Japan, has burst into activity.

The town of Kagoshima, which has 70,000 inhabitants, has been deserted and is reported as buried under lava, whilst corresponding damage appears to have been done all over the island.

LEGION OF HONOR CROSS MAY GO TO FAMOUS ACTRESS

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS—The proposal to present the Cross of the Legion of Honor to Sarah Bernhardt, which has been made numerous times, only to be rejected, has once more been brought forward, and there is a general belief that on this occasion it will be successful.

ANGLO-GERMAN GOODWILL SHOWN AT NEWCASTLE

Prince Richnowsky Declares for Future Peace Between Nations at Seamen's Fund Dinner

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The German ambassador, Prince Richnowsky, presided yesterday at a dinner given in Newcastle in aid of the funds of the German Mission to Seamen. In the course of a speech he declared that it was not from any sense of vanity that he was proud of the marks of good will which had been shown to him in connection with the dinner.

They were paid, he said, to him as the representative of the Emperor and of the friendly nation with which England desired to live at peace, and his satisfaction was the greater on this account.

Personally his desire had always been to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor in cultivating the spirit of friendship which enabled two great nations to look back over centuries of peaceful intercourse and with the assurance of possibilities of further development of these good relations.

PAUL DESCHANEL IS PRESIDENT OF FRENCH CHAMBER

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS—The Senate and Chamber reassembled yesterday. Paul Deschanel was reelected president of the Chamber without opposition whilst M. Etienne, former war minister, and M. Dron, one of the Radical members for Paris, were elected vice-presidents. There was a slight contest over the vice-presidencies owing to a considerable vote being given to the Abbe Lemire in token of Radical sympathy in his struggle with ecclesiastical powers.

THE CHICAGO BANKS TO JOIN

CHICAGO—Twenty Chicago national banks with capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregating \$80,000,000, have voted in annual meetings to join the federal reserve system.

B. & M. ADVISES COMMUTERS TO USE TROLLEYS

Switch Tower at North Station Is Out of Commission and Regular Train Service Is Disabled Until Repairs Can Be Made

DELAYS ARE MANY

Complications that have arisen through fire in tower A of the Boston & Maine at the North station today and the zero weather and high winds delayed the service on that, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Albany railroads and caused the stoppage of certain trains. Many commuters were obliged to use the trolley car service.

Boston & Maine officials advised their patrons in metropolitan Boston to take the trolley cars this afternoon and night. Revised schedules for different routes, they pointed out, would be published Thursday and temporary changes in the service will be posted in the waiting rooms at various stations. It is said that northern and western mails are not more than two hours late, their transfer being facilitated from mail cars outside the North station yard.

Hotels in the city had their accommodation taxed to the limit with out-of-town residents who could not get home. Others were hours in making connections. Persons waiting for the 9:15 Needham train at Trinity place last evening were told about 11:15 p. m. to go to the Back Bay station and take the 11:17 train. This train did not appear, however, and the passengers were obliged to wait until 3 a. m. for the Pawtucket train and change at Needham Junction for Needham.

Telephone booths at railroad terminals and depots and in the tunnel and Elevated stations are busy with persons notifying their friends of being held up.

CAMBRIDGE PLANS MORE HEARINGS

Further hearings Tuesday and on future dates are to be held by the Cambridge city council on the recommendation of the report of the special charter committee which favored the passage of the new charter. Last night a hearing was held at which its points were discussed. Former Senator Frederick W. Dallinger, representing Cambridge teachers, Senator John P. Brennan, John J. Scott, Edward J. Sennott and John Buckley spoke against and Attorney J. Joseph Foley spoke for the charter.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WORK DONE

In his second annual report to the Legislature, the commissioner of animal industry says that last year was one of achievement and progress.

Commissioner Walker recommends there be legislation to permit the office to employ more than one clerk, and that he may employ such clerks, stenographers and other assistants as the work may require. Also, that there be legislation giving the naming of local inspectors to the commissioner of animal industry.

MILITIA AFTER TWO MORE SHIPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Adjutant-General Gardner W. Pearson of the Massachusetts militia called on congressmen today. He is trying to get one or two more ships for the naval militia. The Chicago and Rogers are not suited to their needs, he says, the Chicago being too large—6000-ton ship—and the Rogers too old. He wants one ship for Boston and one for Narragansett bay.

LEXINGTON PUPILS TO HEAR CANTATA

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The cantata entitled "A Day in the Woods," is to be presented for the pupils by nearly 100 of the boys and girls of the three upper grades at the Hancock grade school this afternoon in the school hall. They will be assisted by boy scouts.

Mrs. George Ernest Briggs is in charge of the musical program, and the speaking parts are under direction of the Misses Wright, Rogers, Blodgett and Mrs. Fred S. Piper. Miss Neva G. Mitchell will conduct the folk dancing and Henry T. Prario, scout master, will have charge of the boy scouts. On Friday afternoon a performance is to be given for adults.

MINUTE MEN TO HAVE CONCERT

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The second concert and assembly of the Lexington Minute Men takes place in the town hall Wednesday night, Jan. 21. There will be a concert by the First Corps Cadets orchestra. Maj. Alfred Pierce is in charge.

TWO TO LECTURE ON ART

CHICAGO—Twenty Chicago national banks with capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregating \$80,000,000, have voted in annual meetings to join the federal reserve system.

The average royalty paid to the

United by manufacturers was less than 22.3 cents a pair, he said, although on Goodyear sole shoes the royalty was about 5/4 cent a pair.

MILLION URGED FOR MERRIMAC RIVER PROJECT

Valley Waterway Board Recommends That State Appropriate Sum to Cooperate With Federal Government in the Work

COSTS APPROXIMATED

Seven Million Necessary to Channel Stream From Sea to Lowell and \$1,600,000 to Dredge as Far as Haverhill, Says Report

Recommending that the commonwealth appropriate \$1,000,000 to show that it is ready to cooperate with the federal government in improving the Merrimac river to allow for navigation from the open sea below Newburyport to Haverhill, Lawrence and Lowell, the Merrimac valley waterway board today submitted its report to the Legislature.

It states that to make Lowell accessible to vessels of 17 feet draft it will be necessary to spend \$7,043,000. The conclusions reached by the Merrimac valley waterway board, as set (Continued on page ten, column four)

STEAMER MISSING; WRECKAGE FOUND; HOPE REMAINS

EASTPORT, Me.—No trace of the royal mail steamer Cobiquid, which ran ashore either on Briar island or Grand Manan at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy on Tuesday, has been found by several vessels which hurried to her relief in response to wireless calls.

Wreckage from the missing vessel has floated ashore near Yarmouth and this city. Mariners said that the ship might be afloat yet and that the wreckage might have floated from the vessel as she was on the rocks. The steamer Lady Laurier, sent from here yesterday, was reported to the Lurcher lightship, near Trinity ledges. She is hunting for the Cobiquid.

The Cobiquid had a crew of about 100. She carried about 20 passengers. She was bound for St. John, N. B., from Grenada, Windward islands.

GRAIN SHIP SETS NEW CARGO MARK

With 34,031 bushels of wheat and 34,903 bushels of flaxseed in her holds, the largest cargo of cereal ever taken from Boston, the Norwegian steamer Ranvik, sailed for Avonmouth, England, today. The previous record cargo left Boston some 15 years ago. All the grain came from Canada. The Ranvik was chartered especially to load at this port, and came from Algiers in ballast.

| VOTE FOR MAYOR | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Curley | 43,262 |
| Kenny | 37,542 |
| Total vote | 80,804 |
| Curley's majority | 5,720 |
| IN 1910 | |
| Fitzgerald | 47,177 |
| Storrow | 45,775 |
| Hibbard | 1,314 |
| Taylor | 613 |
| Total vote | 95,393 |
| Fitzgerald's plurality | 1,402 |
| VOTE FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE | |
| *Scannell | 50,831 |
| *Corcoran | 44,355 |
| Bogin | 29,991 |
| Keyes | 21,961 |
| VOTE FOR CITY COUNCIL | |
| *McDonald | 48,844 |
| *Coleman | 36,877 |
| *Woods | 34,306 |
| Hagan | 34,040 |
| Kearns | 30,707 |
| Kneeland | 27,946 |
| VOTE FOR LICENSE | |
| Yes | 48,341 |
| No | 26,908 |
| Majority for license | 21,433 |

the White House, dated Dec. 23, reads as follows:

My dear Sir Cecil Spring-Rice—May I now express to you the gratification with which I received from your hands yesterday the illuminated address from the council of the city of Carlisle which they were kind enough to send me through you. I have so often heard my mother speak of her childhood days in Carlisle that I feel as though I myself had a sort of affectionate association with the place.

It gives me the greatest pleasure that the representatives of the city should have thought of me in this way and of my connection with the city, and I beg that you will convey to them my heartfelt thanks. I hope that some day it may be my privilege to visit Carlisle again and once more renew what seemed to me all but memories of the place.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

When both these letters had been read, the mayor moved that they be printed in the minutes and added that he had received two personal letters from the ambassador, in which he said that the President was interested in the seal of the city and would be glad to receive information about it. He declared that he had sent the President a pamphlet on the subject, written by his father, Chancellor Ferguson.

The mayor's proposal was seconded by Sir Benjamin Scott, who spoke of the antiquity of the city seals, some of which were 500 or 600 years old. On the motion being put to meeting it was carried unanimously.

Fourteen bids ranging from \$104,000 to \$141,000 were opened at the office of the directors of the port today by Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the board, on the construction of the state railroad yard at South Boston to serve the Commonwealth piers. Hanscomb Company was the lowest bidder with \$104,413.45.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

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The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

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New Party Leader in France Outlines His Policies

REAL PROGRESS THROUGH PEACE SAYS M. BRIAND

French Leader Urges Republicans to Cease Their Meaningless Quarrels Over What He Calls an Unreal Program

DEFENDS HIS POSITION

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The struggle between the Republicans and the Radical Socialists, which is to be carried on until the general elections in May, opened with an extraordinarily powerful speech by M. Briand at a banquet given by the Republican Socialist Federation of the Loire at Saint Etienne.

M. Briand's speech, which has been mentioned in a Monitor cable message, began by an expression of thanks to the Federation for giving him the opportunity of setting forth his policy in a clear and straightforward manner. To the accusations of the left wing of the Republican party M. Briand opposed his record as a minister.

"I am accused," he said, "of stupifying the Republic. I can only point to the fact that it was when in this state of stupor that the separation between the state and the church took place." It was in spite of those Republicans who now accuse him of not being faithful enough to the cause of the Republic that the separation law was passed.

The men who said that he was bringing the Republic to its ruin, who accused him of seeking support from the right, were the men who had struck down Gambetta and not content with that, had assassinated Jules Ferry. Was this policy which had no foundation but that of petty interests and base appetites to be the policy of France? France had not made such gigantic efforts to free herself from a central despotism to be stifled under the dust of local tyrannies. The office of a state in a democracy was not to take sides with citizens against others, but to stand for the interests of the whole community, neither did it behave a state to make use of power given to it by the law of the land against opinion which did not happen to be agreeable to it.

It was owing to his policy of pacification which upset the base calculations of his enemies that they had represented him to the people as an enemy of the Republic. France had now the opportunity of seeing the "real" Republicans at

work. The Republican party had decided in favor of a reversal to the two years period of military service and the government's first words had been devoted to proclaiming its intention of maintaining the extra year of service.

The party behind the present government was against electoral reform, and yet M. Doumergue had undertaken to follow the example of his predecessors and to obtain a promise of the acceleration of the electoral reform bill from the Senate. In each case dogma went to the winds when pressed by responsibility. The "orthodox" Republican party had only a make-believe program, and governments were formed by intrigue, by fear, and by stern party discipline. Turning to the issues which would be put before the electors, M. Briand said that he had taken the responsibility of proposing the extension of the period of military service. This was an inevitable necessity and was the result of the foreign policy of at least one of the men who antagonized it. In approaching this subject of foreign policy, which he did with reluctance, M. Briand declared that he would show that even at the moments of gravest danger to the country, personal intrigue and ambition did not hesitate to place the foreign policy of France in the balance.

At one of the most difficult periods of the history of France there had been men ready for their personal ends to overthrow the government and imperil the peace of Europe. The time came when these same men took office. The same problems were under consideration, but agreements had been drawn up insuring the pacific penetration of Morocco. Animatized by the spirit of partizanship, these men declared they could see no good in the work accomplished by their predecessors. The agreements were destroyed and others were made.

As a consequence of this the first thing that happened was the Agadir incident, and the second was the military conquest by France of Morocco, and following upon that the Italian occupation of Tripoli. The Tripoli campaign weakened Turkey's power and the war in the Balkans ensued. From this sprang Germany's increase in military armaments, and the necessity for France to emulate her.

It was an abomination that the very men who by their policy had brought matters to this pass should now cast the three years' service measure at their opponents. During the period when he was holding office he had done everything possible to insure the slow, gradual penetration of Morocco by means of agreements, which would have brought about better relations between France and Germany. Then followed a new government in France, which increased the army of occupation in Morocco from 6000 to 70,000, the figure at which it stood at the present day.

M. Briand then went on to implore Republicans to cease from their meaningless quarrels over unreal programs and to seek an ideal. The separation of church and state had given liberty to both, and now the struggle lay between two ideas. It was generally recognized that the French fiscal reform was in need of reform, but certain people advocated fiscal reform with such frenzy that they did nothing but retard it. Men who had made their fortunes with scandalous facility threatened wealth so fearlessly that it was impossible not to question their motives.

There was throughout the country a fear at the growth of syndicalism, but it could be shown that the country of the future would be that country which had best organized its labor, which had taken such steps as had insured progress and order and had given those bodies created by evolution the rights of property. Such a policy should be that of the Republican party, but such a policy was impossible in a country where hatred was manifested between citizen and citizen. It was only in a pacified France that such a policy could be practised.

He belongs to that phase of Republicanism which believes that real progress is not that which a country brings forth in agony but that which it evolves through peace. In conclusion, M. Briand said: "We will endeavor to make it plain to this country that the Republic and France are one and the same thing, and that France and the Republic only desire development and success on the condition that the government shall be one of peace in order, and of security in an ever-increasing freedom and social justice."

SYDNEY BANK CONTRACT MADE

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—A contract has just been accepted for the erection of the Commonwealth Bank Sydney offices at the corner of Moore and George streets. This building will be of very fine proportions and the cost £160,000.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Whip," 7:45.
CASTLE—"The Mind-Paint Girl," 2:10.
HOBIS—"The Marriage Market," 8.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
MAJESTIC—"Little Women," 8:10.
MISS MARY BURTON—"A Thousand and One," 8:10.
PLYMOUTH—"Ends and Out," 8:15.
SHUBERT—"All Aboard," 8.
TREMONT—Miss Ethel Barrymore, 8:15.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Wednesday, Jordan hall, 2 p. m., piano recital, Miss Eleanor Spencer.
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., twelfth Symphony rehearsal, Harold Bauer, soloist.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., twelfth Symphony concert, Harold Bauer, soloist.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., violin, Ravel, Eugene Ysaye, Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., People's Choral Union concert.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Wednesday, 7:45 p. m., "Louise."
Thursday, 8 p. m., "Cleopatra," special performance, review of the "Madonna."
Friday, 8 p. m., "Boheme."
Saturday, 8 p. m., "Samson and Delilah," 8 p. m., "Rigoletto."
Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera artists, Miss Bert, principal soloist.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," Belasco—Miss Frances Starr.
BOOTH—"Princella."
COHEN—"The Merchant and Perlmutter."
COMEDY—"Kitty Mackay."
COFT—"Peg o' My Heart."
CUTTERSON—"Young and Hop."
EMERSON—Miss Mabel Adams.
GAILEY—Miss Elsie Ferguson.
GARRICK—"Eliza Comes to Stay."
KNIGHT—"The Girl," Henrietta.
LITTLE—"The Philanderer," Henrietta.
LYCEUM—Miss Billie Burke.
MANHATTAN—Forbes-Robertson.
PALACE—William Collier.
SHUBERT—"A Thousand Years Ago."
THIRTY NINTH—"At Bay."
WALLACKS—Cyril Maude in "Grumpy."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Fanny's First Play," Elmer Clift, Repertory.
POWERS—David Warfield.
PRINCESS—William Hodge.
STUDERAKER—"The Doll Girl."



(Copyright by Topical)

VAN DER GOES' MASTERPIECE ON WAY TO GERMANY

Much Discussed Painting Finally Released After Long Deliberation by Spanish Authorities

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Hugo Van der Goes' masterpiece, "The Adoration of the Magi," over which there was such a long discussion between the German and Spanish authorities, is, according to an accurate information, actually on its way to Germany.

It will be recalled that the management of the Berlin royal museums purchased the painting three and a half years ago from the Monfort convent in Spain. When, however, it was taken down and was about to be conveyed to the railway station, a troop of soldiers arrived on the scene and forbade the transit on behalf of the government.

As a consequence of this the first thing that happened was the Agadir incident, and the second was the military conquest by France of Morocco, and following upon that the Italian occupation of Tripoli.

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POLAND HAS NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—A new national museum has lately been opened in the town of Lvov, in Poland. Only during the past few years has the Russian government turned its attention to the building of museums in the empire, and there is no doubt that good progress has been made in this direction.

VIENNA, Austria—Referring to the position which the Agrarian party will take in the Bulgarian Parliament, Stambolinski, the leader of the party, explained to the correspondent of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse that it was not true that his party would not support the government, but it would demand from the government a plain declaration of its future economic and political policy.

He knew that Radoslavoff had more leanings towards the triple alliance than towards the triple entente. He and his party did not care. He would sanction any policy which would bring glory to their mills without going to war; they abhorred a policy of revenge. If the triple alliance really obtained a revision of the Bucharest treaty, well and good, if not he and his party would advocate absolute political secession. They will then demand the temporary withdrawal of all their legations in other countries on the ground of economy, the reduction of officers' pay and a loan of 300,000,000 only, instead of 800,000,000.

Stambolinski further stated that they did not wish the whole Stamboloff cabinet to resign but only that Genadieff should go before the opening of the session, in order to avoid a scandal in the beginning. The Agrarians did not even want to be represented in the cabinet, but they thought it would be wiser that all the ministers should resign so that they might be reelected by the people instead of, as formerly, by the King. If he, Stambolinski, in his election addresses pleaded for an arrangement with Servia and Greece he did not do so to court favor with Russia, but because he considered internal peace absolutely essential for the renaissance and regeneration of Bulgaria after her humiliation.

In supporting a vote of thanks to Miss Ashwell, Mr. Willis, the promoter of the institution, mentioned that the management of the schools had confidently and correctly anticipated her judgment in respect to the lady competitors. As regards the men they had not felt sure enough to venture a prophecy.

At Cape Town much disappointment is felt amongst moderate men at the letter addressed by the Indian leaders to General Smuts. The Cape Times, which has generally been very friendly to the Indian cause, takes great exception to the action of Mr. Gandhi, which it declares has all the appearance of an attempt to embarrass the government, and the opinion is widely expressed in the press that the government will refuse to be coerced in any way.

TOKIO, Japan.—Arrangements are already being made for the coronation of the Emperor of Japan in November next, the actual date of which has not yet been fixed. There will be two ceremonies on the occasion. Both ceremonies are to be held "in accordance with the regulations and in the style befitting the standing of the country and fulfilling the wishes of the loyal subjects of his Majesty."

Such is the language of the official gazette, though the premier in addressing the committee in charge of the arrangements expressed the hope that in preparing for the affair they would bear in mind the principle of economy which his majesty ever desired to observe.

The ceremonies associated with the coronation do not coincide with western ideas. In fact, the word coronation seems to be a misnomer, as no subject could be allowed to put even a crown on the head of a monarch who is more than Emperor, who is regarded somewhat as a god, being still the "Son of Heaven" to his people. The ceremony is practically an announcement to heaven and earth that he has succeeded to the throne of his ancestors.

CAR BODIES MADE IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The Indian leaders have now addressed a letter to the government embodying the Indian claims as set forth by Mr. Gandhi in his recent speech at Durban. These claims are as follows: (1) The appointment of two new members of the commission, preferably Sir James Rose-Innes, and Mr. Schreiner; (2) the immediate release of the passive resisters now imprisoned; and (3) freedom for the Indian leaders to visit the sugar estates and the collieries for the purpose of collecting evidence.

Failure to comply with these demands, it is insisted, as already reported by the Monitor, will result in further suffering until eventually the government might once again resort to arms against them. They were prepared, however, for this, and if the government did not grant their request

AGRARIAN LEADER TELLS PLANS FOR BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LA CROSSE NOW HAS SUPERABUNDANCE OF WATER

Wisconsin City Sees Operation of Well System Installed at Cost of About \$400,000, Furnishing Surplus Supply

NORMAL SCHOOL GAINS

LA CROSSE, Wis.—With the beginning of the new year this city is witnessing in full operation a new well system which, together with machinery and reservoir, cost about \$400,000 and has been under construction for about one year. The system consists of 20 10-inch wells, divided into five groups, and each

Mississippi, and in close proximity to vast pine timber lands, it owed its early growth and prosperity to the lumber business. The lumber mills now belong to past history, but before they were gone the city had many other thriving manufactories, and they have increased in number and variety so that La Crosse contains today 125 flourishing industries, employing 8000 hands. Its factories turn out a great variety of products, many of which find their way to all parts of the world.

Among the principal industrial concerns are the La Crosse Plow Company, which originated in a small frame shop on the bank of the Mississippi nearly a half century ago, and which makes a full line of implements for tilling the soil, up to harvesting machines. The factory has floor space exceeding 10 acres and contains today 125 flourishing industries, employing 8000 hands. Its factories turn out a great variety of products, many of which find their way to all parts of the world.

Throughout the schools the welfare of the individual child is intended to be given first attention. A feeling of mutual trust and helpfulness between the teachers and the pupils is apparent throughout the system and cases requiring unusual discipline are almost unknown.

The normal school, established in 1909, stands in full view of the beautiful line of bluffs guarding the valley on this side. It is a three-story structure of

erosity of F. P. Hixon, a beautiful, annex was added to the high school. This contains 10 classrooms and shops fully equipped for the teaching of cabinet making, wood turning, pattern making, molding, forge work and machine shop practice; an excellent gymnasium, locker room, baths and swimming pool, giving La Crosse high school a complete equipment.

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\$10,000, raised by budget appropriations, is usually allowed the board for park maintenance. The whole park system is pronounced one of the most satisfactory ever planned for a city of this size, and is being worked out with excellent results. Pettibone park, donated by W. A. Pettibone of La Crosse, and endowed by him with a fund of \$50,000, is to have three miles of drive built on the lower side of the island, probably in 1914.

To the Country Club belongs one of the most beautiful and most natural of golf courses. From the porch of the club house, located at the finish of the home hole, one can follow the entire game over the course of 3070 yards.

La Crosse's present population of 33,000 is served by five railroads and the city has six banks with deposits amounting to \$9,000,000, and a trust company, a Y. M. C. A., a Y. W. C. A., eight theaters and vaudeville houses and 36 churches.

MONITORIALS
By NIXON WATERMAN

PRUDENCE

"Sing a song of sixpence,
A pocket full of rye!"
Happy man to have them both
When living is so high.
Take the rye and make some bread
And keep the sixpence so
When the loaf is eaten, you
Can get more rye, you know."

A few years ago less than 1000 bison were known to exist in the world and now there are more than 2000 in the United States and Canada. That they thrive in the rigorous climate of the latter country is not to be wondered at since each of the animals is provided with a thick, warm, "buffalo robe."

WHAT'S IN A NAME?
You'll find it almost any store
You visit in any town,
It is likely to cost a good deal more
When they call a dress a gown.

It is reported that a naturalist has recently discovered green opossums in North Australia. No doubt when they are properly cooked they will taste just as good as the riper ones.

SOUNDS RIGHT
"Will \$20 pay for the services of your quartet for the evening?"
"Five dollars each for three of us is enough, but the tenor insists on a 'ten'."

It is computed that 600,000,000 calls are handled by the Chicago telephone service annually. The busy man who is interrupted in his tasks every few minutes to answer the phone will be moved to remark: "Is that all?"

It may be that the discovery of a method of unlocking the interlocking "big business" associations will prove to be the key to the whole trust problem.

Park Facilities Good

The city park system, including eight parks and three play fields, comprises an area of nearly 800 acres. The park board was established in 1909, and

Normal School Buildings

In addition to \$80,000 a year for running expenses the Legislature has made the following appropriations: \$100,000

for a dormitory, \$100,000 for a building for the physical education department, \$30,000 to purchase new ground for these buildings and equip an athletic field, \$18,000 for the purchase of additional library books and for laboratory equipment, \$18,000 for decorating the building.

The La Crosse county school of agriculture and domestic economy at Onalaska, within sight of La Crosse, and connected by trolley, aims to promote not only better farming but better living on the farm. The courses are planned primarily to give practical training to students who do not take an extensive college course. Beautifully situated, with splendid buildings and equipment, and a faculty of specialists, the school is one of which the county is proud.

La Crosse also receives the benefit of

the far-reaching extension work of the University of Wisconsin, being in the third district of the University Extension Division. This means that to the people at large is given opportunity for further education through instruction offered by correspondence, lectures and the departments of debating and public discussion and general information and welfare.

The public library, founded by Gov. Cadwallader C. Washburn, is in a model building and comprises 22,000 volumes.

A branch library is maintained at the North Side and others are contemplated.

There is also a high school branch library having a permanent collection of about 2000 books, which is administered by the public library. The annual city appropriation for the library is \$6000.

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JAPANESE FEEL AT HOME IN BOSTON

Cordial Welcome, Good Friends Are Found by Newcomers Who Have Formed an Association That Assembles Interests

STRONG FRATERNITY

"Ningen itarn tokoru seizan ari," runs the Japanese saying—"A man, wherever he goes, will find green mountains"—and the Japanese of Boston have reason to acknowledge the truth of this little poetic saying. For in this city, though far from the shores of their beloved Nippon, they have found cordial welcome, good friends and happy homes. An enthusiastic Japanese association assembles their interests. A pro-Japanese American society, equally enthusiastic, furthers these interests. And the people of the city have welcomed them socially and in business.

There are about half a hundred Japanese in the city proper, and about 75 in Greater Boston. This is not a great number compared with the other large cities in the country. New York, Chicago and the Pacific coast cities have much larger colonies. But it is said by the Japanese themselves that nowhere else do their people feel so much at home or in such intimate touch with the Americans here.

Just why this should be so is not easily determined. The Boston subjects of the Mikado point out that the people of New England are more educated, broader in their views and keener in their appreciation of the art, the ethics and philosophy of the Orient. Possibly the excellent collection of objects of Japanese art at the museum may have had its influence in augmenting this appreciation. But the fact remains that Japanese travelers who have been visiting the various cities of the United States declare that they find a more congenial atmosphere and a readier welcome here than anywhere else.

And as to the attitude of the colonists themselves towards the city, one need only learn of the high praise that they accord their adopted home when revisiting their own country. They are proud to live here (thus runs their praise), and content to look forward to a lifetime in the city. They cannot be naturalized to be sure, but their attitude on this matter may be judged from the exclamation of a member of the Boston colony recently, "I cannot be given naturalization papers," he said, "but I drink the water of Boston, I breathe its air, I gladly make it my home. Am I not then in reality naturalized?"

The Japanese Society of Boston is the name of the local colonists' or-

ganization, and its membership includes practically all of the men of this nationality in the city. A few years ago the society maintained a clubroom for its members, but it was found that they were all men of active interests who had little time to make use of club rooms, and they were discontinued. But the society itself flourishes as ever and the fraternity between the men of this race in Boston is a strong bond.

A brief survey of the membership of the Japanese Society shows an interesting variety of activities represented. About half of the Japanese of Boston are men who follow the humbler callings. They are butlers, valets, bell boys and the like. The other half are men of many trades. A number of them are well-known merchants and art dealers in the city. These include such men as Y. S. Yamamoto, who is the present president of the society, Bunkio Matsuki, P. K. Hisada and S. Ishiwaka and other merchants who bring to their chosen labor not only the interest of commercial gain, but that of artistic appreciation. Among those studying at the Boston local colleges and institutions are Professor Uraguicha, from the Doshisha Missionary College, who is at Harvard, and S. Kasai, an orator, who is also at Harvard, and who has been called upon to address a number of Boston clubs and organizations. One of the more interesting members of the colony is Fukushima, who is now studying the piano forte at the Conservatory of Music. It has been said repeatedly that the Japanese have no ear for western music. Mr. Fukushima has proven the contrary. For he not only understands and renders the work of occidental composers with accuracy, but he has even learned how to tune a piano with nice, a thing that not all occidental musicians can do. Eight of the members are

studying at Harvard and two at the Institute of Technology.

Contrary to the custom of the Chinese, the Japanese are eager to mingle freely with their western neighbors, a desire which is met half way by the Boston people as in few other cities, it is said. Especially indicative of this pro-Japanese sentiment has been the formation of the American Naniwa Club, "Naniwa" being a Japanese poetic name for Japan. This organization was formed 12 years ago, has been in active existence ever since, and has played no mean part in encouraging the exchange of the thought, culture and friendly sentiment between east and west. Primarily, its object has been to make the ethics, the philosophy and the ideas of the Japanese known in this country and vice versa. A more concrete objective, however, has been to open the way for prominent Japanese who visit the United States. Should they be desirous of meeting men who have certain business or professional interest, or be eager to visit certain institutions, a luncheon or dinner is given, an escort provided, and the necessary introduction made.

One of the notable occasions engineered by this club in connection with the Japanese Society was the reception of the honorary commissioners of commerce in Boston a few years ago. The commission was made up of 50 men engaged in many lines of work. A list of their various trades and interest was secured, the bankers, the cotton and paper manufacturers, the engineers, and so forth. Then for every different line of work, three well known men following similar interests were secured, and invited to the reception. To meet the bankers, there came three Boston bankers; to meet the cotton manufacturers, three New England cotton manufacturers. And the meeting resulted in interchange of ideas and acquaintance whose results have been of far-reaching influence.

At the reception of interest was that accorded to Professor Naruse of the University of Tokio, who is president of the Association Cordial, a Japanese organization of international scope, whose purpose is much the same as the Naniwa Club. The president of the Naniwa Club is Dr. Harris Kennedy, who has been active in its work for the past 10 years. He is a man who is familiar with the country, its development, and ideas, and his efforts in behalf of a closer American-Japanese union are much appreciated by the colonists in Boston. The membership of the club include many Boston men, local men of some prominence, including Joseph Linden Smith, the painter, Professor James H. Woods of Harvard, who was instrumental in bringing Professor Anezu, now at Harvard, to this country, and Joseph B. Millet the publisher. It is the intention of this organization to publish a quarterly journal in the near future, a magazine devoted to making Americans familiar with the ethics and thought of the east.

The popularity of the package libraries sent out by the department of debating and public discussion of the University of Wisconsin extension is indicated in the following comments from the Press Bulletin of the university: Some hundred letters a month come in from various states of the Union, from the North, the South, the East and the West, requesting package libraries on various subjects. No packages can be sent—because they are all needed by the people of Wisconsin to whom they belong—and because there is no reason why the universities of these other states should not establish departments of debating and public discussion of their own.

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More people might patronize the public library if becoming a borrower were such a simple matter everywhere as it is in Holyoke, Mass. At a library exhibit in one of the store windows there one of the placards read as follows: "To become a user of the public library: Walk right in. Step up to the desk and ask for an application card. Write on it your name and address and—that's all. No charge? Not a cent. No red tape? Not an inch."

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ANTI-SUFFRAGIST ARGUES LAWS FOR WOMEN ADEQUATE

E. S. Martin Says They Have Protection and Fair Play in Industry Without Ballot

That there is not need for more voices to make recommendations but better wits to try out those already made, E. S. Martin the chief speaker, declared at the luncheon given by the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman Suffrage at the Hotel Somerset yesterday afternoon. Mr. Martin, holding that it is the ideals which form opinions in such a matter as the woman's vote, said it was true that hundreds of thousands of women go out to work where the women who preceded them in the world did their work at home, and that these changed conditions called for more new legislation to regulate them. But he said he did not believe, as the suffragists do, that women must vote in order to insure their protection and fair play in the industrial world that circumstances have compelled them to invade.

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CHICAGO WOMEN PROVE EFFICIENT IN POLICE DUTY

Council Will Be Asked to Add 15 to Trial Squad for the Protection of Girls in the City

LOCAL MEN GET INCOME TAX JOBS

WASHINGTON—Nine Massachusetts appointments for income tax work were made by Commissioner William H. Osborne, Tuesday, as follows:

John Buckley, Cambridge, agent, at \$6 a day and \$3 a day for subsistence; John C. Norton, Boston, deputy collector in the field, \$1600 a year and \$1200 a year subsistence; John H. Buckley, Dorchester, inspector, \$5 a day and \$3 a day subsistence; F. W. Swift, New Bedford, deputy or clerk, \$1000 a year; William J. Dean, Stamford, Deputy, \$1600 a year; Allen Clark, Brighton, deputy, \$1600 a year; Michael J. Carter, Roxbury, deputy, \$1600 a year; John R. Perchard, Hyde Park, deputy, \$1600 a year.

CHICAGO—Chicago's trial squad of policewomen has shown efficiency and Major M. L. O. Funkhouser, second deputy superintendent of police, announced Tuesday that he will ask the city council for funds to employ 15 more women police.

Major Funkhouser said the 10 now on the force had been assigned to dance halls and the curbing they had done there had been conducive of much good.

He said a squad is wanted to look out for men who annoy girls in motion picture theaters and in the down town district.

HOWARD ELLIOTT TO SPEAK

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Howard Elliott of the New Haven railroad will be guest and principal speaker at the dinner to be held by the New Hampshire State Bankers Association here the night of Jan. 27.

CITY OFFICIALS TO HAVE AUTOS

PORLTAND, Ore.—Inspectors and heads of city bureaus soon will be spinning about their work in runabout automobiles, says the Oregonian.

NEW YORK-BOSTON TRAINS DELAYED

Derailment of three freight cars at Davisville, near Providence, early today blocked both tracks on the New Haven and held up Boston and New York traffic several hours. No one was injured.

The midnight and 1 o'clock New York to Boston trains were sent around by Springfield and did not arrive in Boston until after 10 this morning.

TECH MEN HEAR CLASSMATE

C. O. Brown of Haverhill talked at the meeting of his class, M. I. T. 1908 at the City Club last night on conditions and his experiences in the United States engineering corps in the Philippines.

LAMPOON PRESIDENT CHOSEN

Philip Russell Mecham '13, of Chicago, was elected president of the Harvard Lampoon to succeed E. Streeter, '14, Theodore Sizer, '16, of New York city was made Ibis, one of the posts on the editorial board.

SALESMANSHIP TALK GIVEN

A talk on "World-Wide Salesmanship" was given by W. W. Heckman before the class in business efficiency at the Young Men's Christian Union last night.

MARLBORO HIGHWAY CHIEF QUIT

MARLBORO, Mass.—Louis N. Riche resigned at the meeting of the board of aldermen Tuesday night as superintendent of streets.

CONVICT ROAD WORK FAVORED

PORLTAND, Me.—Employment of prisoners on state roads was favored yesterday by the Maine Prison Association at its annual meeting.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Vermont Commission Takes Step to Extend Work in Towns—Items From Everywhere

In an effort to encourage the establishment of a free public library in every town in the state the Vermont state library commission is sending out a circular letter telling just what help the state is willing to give each of the 56 towns where public libraries do not exist. "No town in Vermont," says the letter, "can afford to have the name of depriving its boys and girls of the culture and inspiration to be found in a free library. No town can afford to be reported to the state and country as too niggardly to cooperate with the state for the benefit of its own children." Speaking editorially regarding the sending out of the circular letter, the Rutland (Vt.) Herald says: "The Vermont state library commission is entitled to receive the hearty cooperation of the public, and it is to be hoped that the end of 1914 may see this list of 56 towns reduced and that soon the record may show that every town and city in Vermont can point with pride to the fact that it has a free public library."

The resignation of Miss Clara A. Jones as librarian of the public library of Warwick, Mass., after 33 years of service brings out the fact that in that time the library has grown from about 1700 volumes to about 3800 volumes. This seems an unusual record, inasmuch as the population of the place is less than 500, and speaks well not only for the librarian but for the people of the town.

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LOCAL MEN GET INCOME TAX JOBS

WASHINGTON—Nine Massachusetts appointments for income tax work were made by Commissioner William H. Osborne, Tuesday, as follows:

John Buckley, Cambridge, agent, at \$6 a day and \$3 a day for subsistence; John C. Norton, Boston, deputy collector in the field, \$1600 a year and \$1200 a year subsistence; John H. Buckley, Dorchester, inspector, \$5 a day and \$3 a day subsistence; F. W. Swift, New Bedford, deputy or clerk, \$1000 a year; William J. Dean, Stamford, Deputy, \$1600 a year; Allen Clark, Brighton, deputy, \$1600 a year; Michael J. Carter, Roxbury, deputy, \$1600 a year; John R. Perchard, Hyde Park, deputy, \$1600 a year.

CHICAGO—Chicago's trial squad of policewomen has shown efficiency and Major M. L. O. Funkhouser, second deputy superintendent of police, announced Tuesday that he will ask the city council for funds to employ 15 more women police.

Major Funkhouser said the 10 now on the force had been assigned to dance halls and the curbing they had done there had been conducive of much good.

He said a squad is wanted to look out for men who annoy girls in motion picture theaters and in the down town district.

HOWARD ELLIOTT TO SPEAK

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Howard Elliott of the New Haven railroad will be guest and principal speaker at the dinner to be held by the New Hampshire State Bankers Association here the night of Jan. 27.

CITY OFFICIALS TO HAVE AUTOS

PORLTAND, Ore.—Inspectors and heads of city bureaus soon will be spinning about their work in runabout automobiles, says the Oregonian.

NEW YORK-BOSTON TRAINS DELAYED

Derailment of three freight cars at Davisville, near Providence, early today blocked both tracks on the New Haven and held up Boston and New York traffic several hours. No one was injured.

The midnight and 1 o'clock New York to Boston trains were sent around by Springfield and did not arrive in Boston until after 10 this morning.

TECH MEN HEAR CLASSMATE

C. O. Brown of Haverhill talked at the meeting of his class, M. I. T. 1908 at the City Club last night on conditions and his

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

MARKED LOOSENESS IN COATS

Comfortable garments for the motorists

All of the coats are noteworthy for their looseness, especially through the shoulders; they appear almost to be slipping off, and certainly to have been made for a woman several sizes larger than the wearer, says a New York Tribune writer. When this looseness is not taken care of by the plait, as in the Norfolk jacket, it is gathered, apparently carelessly, into the wide belt, giving the effect of an exaggerated Russian blouse. The skirt portion is sure to flare, though in a sports coat not to any very marked degree.

This same looseness marks the new motor coats, but it is more noticeable in the back than in the front. One of the best looking imported models is developed in an English gaberdine in a soft brown mixture. The back is very baggy, hanging in long, loose folds that seem to lose themselves under the belt, which is attached by buttons to the sides. The drapings form the very full kimono sleeves that would be far from practical in a motor coat if there were not inner sleeves which fit the arm more closely and which strap across at the waist as a protection against wind and dust. A deep racoon collar on these coats can be turned up until the face is almost lost behind it.

For hard motoring in the country the most comfortable are those of racoon, which defy all kinds of weather and which the sharpest wind cannot penetrate. When a peaked hood of the same fur is added one is well protected against the cold.

Reversible coats are very practical. One type, for instance, shows the English gaberdine or tweed on one side and the soft Swedish dogskin on the other. The coat is fashioned so that it may be worn with either side out. It is a simple double-breasted affair, with a box plait in the back, giving the necessary fulness. Practically all of the good materials are cravent.

Besides many of the walking coats, the new motor coats look surprisingly full. This is intentional, the idea being to allow the wearer sufficient material so that she may tuck the coat in at the sides as she would a lap robe. For this reason many motor enthusiasts like the army coats, which can be wrapped around the figure. They are purposely cut with additional fulness, and to add to the comfort of the motorist there is an attached hood.

All of these coats are for hard wear, and are worn only by women who go in for motoring as a sport. Other women, who merely use their cars as a conveyance, wear handsome fur coats.

One particularly comfortable hood is developed in a soft wool in any of the pretty heather tones and is lined with taffeta. Another motor hat, which has won a host of admirers because it is

(Reproduced by permission Aine-Montailles)

GOWN OF BLACK SATIN
Underbodice of finest lace

(Reproduced by permission Aine-Montailles)

CHINCHILLA WASH

To clean the white Chinchilla coat at home, says the New Haven Journal Courier, make a lather of good white soap and dip the coat up and down till all the dirt is extracted, taking care not to wring it at all; then rinse in warm water with a handful of salt in it. Put in a pillow slip as it is, and when nearly dry take it out and put on a coat hanger to finish drying. Fill each sleeve out with stiff paper and the coat will look like new.

LACE SQUARES

The woman who is clever with her needle finds the filet lace squares a veritable boon, for there are countless things which may be fashioned from them, says the Newark News. In addition to pin-cushions and lingerie pillow cases, exquisite spreads for the baby's crib, morning jackets, boudoir caps, baby bibs and caps, and dainty shades for the lamp or candle on the dressing table, are among the articles for which the filet lace squares may be used.

USES OF SODA

Probably the most generally useful chemical in the household is the box of sodium bicarbonate (baking powder) reposing on the kitchen cabinet.

The soda will take the strong taste from meats and poultry.

A bit of it placed in cream of tomato soup will prevent the acid of the tomato congealing the milk.

Soda aids in giving a white appearance to clothing.—St. Louis Star.

THREE WAYS OF EARNING MONEY

Firing china, making baskets and reporting

As aids to women who would earn money, the Chicago Tribune gives examples of what can be done in these letters from correspondents:

In the larger towns and cities clay modeling has for some time been an established part of the manual work in the public schools. Even the first graders do some of it.

I had a friend who saw her opportunity here. She had a small kiln and knew a little about firing china. She made it known that she would fire the clay objects that the children molded in school. For simple things she charged 5 cents and for the vases and candlesticks that the older children made she charged as high as 15 cents. But she always had all she could do. Sometimes she would glaze the objects, too, and charge extra for that.

She stacked the kiln evenings and then it would only require a look now and then to see that everything was going right.

A friend who does a thriving business along the line of hand illuminated mottoes, calendars, and blotters has found a ready sale for her waste paper baskets, which she makes of shingles. These baskets are simple in construction. Each of the four sides consists of two six inch and one four inch shingle. The thin edge of the shingles forms the base of

the basket. The two six inch shingles are placed over the four inch shingle so that at the base they overlap two inches and at the top one half inch. The shingles are fastened together with small brads. After the basket is assembled and the bottom is cleated in, the outside is calcined to harmonize with the color scheme of the room in which the basket is to be used and stenciled with a design in a contrasting color. My friend gets \$2 each for these baskets.

For a number of years I added to my income by acting as correspondent for a daily paper published in a city about 100 miles from my home town. I lived in a county seat of some 6000 or 7000 inhabitants, furnishing enough interesting news items to make it worth while for the paper to employ a local correspondent.

The work was interesting and not difficult for one with a common school education, the ability to write briefly but lucidly, and the necessary hasty to get the news in promptly. As the paper was an afternoon paper, it was possible to mail communications on an evening train and have them reach the city in time for the next day's edition. In case of an important item the long distance telephone was used.

Photographs of notables and unusual happenings are always acceptable, and these are always easily obtained.

GOLFINE HAS CORDUROY LOOK

Velvet-seeming cotton another new material

The vanguard of the spring fashioners has scuttled back from a review of the Paris fabrics and the Paris models, and is now giving us our first peep at March and April, says the New York Press. True, the formal spring opening of the great dressmakers does not take place until February. True, that at this time there may be some new and devastating mode which will crash through the very surface of our contentment. But the fabric makers—these at least have declared their colors, and in their declaration we hear a loud whisper of the coming modes.

First of all in the list of spring materials we find some surprising things gotten out by the Parisian manufacturer who originated duvetyn. Look at his wonderful cotton materials and you will say they are velvet. Behold the wonderful experiments in Jacquard printing which they reveal.

For instance, here among the advance modes one perceives a white blouse

with plenum tunic. "Is that corduroy?" one naively asks of the importer.

"Not at all," he replied, "it is golfine, one of the new cotton materials."

Surely this ribbed golfine has every appearance of being corduroy.

As to duvetyn, the material which last fall was brought suddenly into the peaceful camp of fashion, there is predicted for it a long spring and summer run. Not, however, the heavy duvetyn of which we have seen so much this winter. Soft and light of texture, it is, indeed, the ideal material for the spring suit.

Another cotton material of which we have apparently not had enough is ratine, which is again being made up by many of the great dressmakers.

In colors this year shows a great advance over last. Wonderfully soft and beautiful are the colors of the one-tone fabrics; here rose and green and the popular yellows attain a beauty seldom encountered outside of velvet. And as for the printed designs, they are indeed most charming.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Insures the most
delicious and wholesome food

There is a difference in baking powders—a big difference—in the manner in which they work and the wholesomeness of the food they make. Housewives who have had experience give Royal the preference. They find Royal works better and makes finer food.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook" containing five hundred practical receipts for all kinds of baking and cookery, free. Address Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

TRIED RECIPES

BROILED SMELTS

Chop together a bunch of parsley, a

tablespoonful of chives, one or two fine,

tender leaves of celery and half a dozen

olives. Add paprika to the mixture, and

the salt that is needed, with a few drops

of lemon juice and some melted butter to

blend it. Split some fine large smelts,

open them, spread inside of each with

the herbs, close the smelts and broil them

over a clear fire till done. Of course,

there must be no more than a thin layer

of the herbs in the fish—just enough to

flavor and season them well.—The Epicure.

A SIMPLER WAY

Smelts are so clean, sweet and attractive that, excepting for a little lemon juice, nothing seems really essential when well-fried.

The simplest way is just to clean them and cover with all the crumbs, or, still better, coarse Indian meal that will adhere, and a little more for good measure. Then fry them in sausage or bacon fat or lard in a spider.

The meal, or crumbs, that do not stick

to the smelts, will scale or drop off into

the spider and brown up very nicely.

The browned fat filled crumbs are de-

licious, when drained or skinned out

carefully with a spoon, to eat on bread,

or instead of butter for brown bread.

SALAD TO SERVE WITH GAME

Peel and slice two apples, add the pulp

of four tangerine oranges and then add

as much cut-up celery as there are apple

and tangerine together. Sprinkle over

with little celery salt. Now add one

banana (sliced) and half a cupful of

blanched and well-chopped walnuts, flavor

with celery salt and pepper and stir

slightly with a fork. For a dressing put

one cupful of sour cream into a basin.

Stir in gradually half a cupful of melted

butter, the juice of a lemon carefully

drop by drop, and the whisked whites of

two eggs.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

IVORY BLANC MANGE

Take milk, one quart; gelatine, one

ounce; flavoring, two heaping table-spoon-

fuls; white sugar, three quarters of a

cupful.

Take one quart of milk, one ounce of

gelatine, a tablespoonful of almond flavor-

ing, with a tablespoonful of rose water,

three-fourths of a cup of white sugar.

Heat the milk to boiling, pour in the

gelatine, which should have been pre-

viously heated for an hour in a cup of

the milk; add the flavoring, and stir all

together 10 minutes before putting in the

sugar. As soon as the gelatine has dis-

solved, remove from the fire; strain

through a thin muslin bag, wet a mold

with cold water, pour the blanc manger

into it and set in a cold place till solid.

—Washington Herald.

IRVING & CASSON

150 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON
576 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

Make a specialty of
INTERIOR WOODWORK AND
FURNITURE FOR CHURCHES
AND LODGE ROOMS

SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES
GLADLY SUBMITTED

The Harper Method of Shampooing

and care of the hair has been proved to be the best since 1888. Efficient attendants, expert parlors, and expert knowledge of the needs of individual patron have made it possible to establish permanent representations in 120 cities.

Visit the HARPER METHOD representative in your city.
Atlanta, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Dallas, Denver, Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington, and many other cities.

MARTHA MATILDA HARPER'S METHOD

Established 1888
POWERS BLOCK, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Mr. Curley Carries 16 of 26 Wards Vote Is Light

(Continued from page one)

those who were responsible for his election.

The successful candidates for city council were Daniel J. McDonald of Charlestown who received a vote of 49,110, the highest vote cast for any city office except for school committeeman for which the women also vote, George W. Coleman, by a vote of 36,877, and William H. Woods, formerly a member of the board of aldermen, by a vote of 34,306.

Dr. David D. Scannell led the lists for school committeeman by a vote of 50,831. Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., was elected by a vote of 44,853.

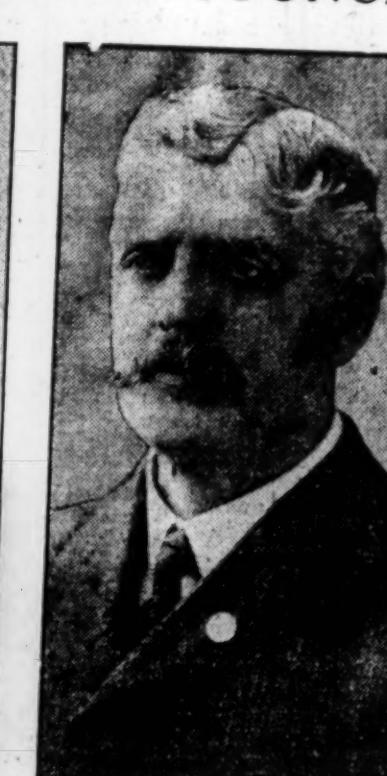
The city went license by a majority of 21,433.

The act of the Legislature allowing the city of Boston to appropriate \$125,000 annually toward the rent of the East Boston tunnel was accepted by a majority of 8411. This means that East Boston residents will no longer have to pay the 1 cent toll to go between the city and their homes.

The referendum in which the city accepts the provisions of an act of Legislature governing and regulating the compensation of city employees partially or totally disabled in the city service was accepted by a majority of 32,939.

By a majority of 41,000 it was voted to accept an act of Legislature limiting the working day of city employees to

WINNERS IN CONTEST FOR CITY COUNCIL



DANIEL J. McDONALD

GEORGE W. COLEMAN

WILLIAM H. WOODS

of applause when he arose to speak. He said:

"It is fitting that such a victory as that achieved today should be celebrated in the cradle of human liberty, our beloved old Faneuil hall. It is fitting, too, that the achievement of today should be celebrated by the people singing our national anthem, for, after all, the great achievement of today is typical of the victories achieved by our fathers of the past who made possible Faneuil hall. Washington could have had command of the British army if he would sell out the cause of the colonists, and Jack Barry could have had command of the English navy and £10,000, but they wanted a republic and independence for the colonists, and this election of today is typical of the wishes of those men."

"I was the instrument of the people's will and became Candidate Curley instead of Congressman Curley."

Appreciates Responsibility

"I appreciate the great responsibility that attaches to the honored office to which I have been elected. I realize the difficulty of the task to administer Boston in the present financial condition of the city, with its gross indebtedness of more than \$17,000,000, its tax rate of more than \$17 and the additional expense caused by the recent increases in different departments."

"But I propose being mayor not for any particular element of the community, but for the entire people of Boston."

"I appreciate the tremendous character of the situation that confronts me as mayor, and I realize that the problem can only be solved by the best thought of the entire community. As a native of Boston, a product of her schools, I love our dear old city, and I want it to prosper, and I propose to give four years of honest, honorable, efficient and constructive administration."

"I propose to live up to every plank in my platform, and I propose to bring together all the great minds of our community, for I do not care upon whom the honor falls; I shall be happy if the city prospers. At the end of my administration every man, whether he voted for me or not, will have reason to rejoice that James M. Curley was elected mayor of Boston on Jan. 13, 1914."

"Publicly I want to express my thanks to John McVeigh, John McDonald, Frank Daly, Edmund Dolan, William A. Kearns and all the other men of Boston who made possible my successful campaign. I trust that for the next four years every citizen of Boston will work energetically and faithfully for the advancement and uplifting of my administration, and I sincerely hope the administration of James M. Curley will rank second to none in the history of the city."

Curley Staff Named

May-elect Curley last night made known the personnel of his office staff. Edmund L. Dolan, 184 Talbot avenue, Dorchester, who has been his secretary during the campaign, will be retained in the same capacity and Stanley Willcox, 30 Greenleaf street, Roxbury, will be assistant secretary.

Mayor Fitzgerald to Aid

Among the first to offer his help and support to the newly elected mayor to make the coming four years ones of prosperity to Boston was Mayor Fitzgerald. He said: "Mr. Curley has won a splendid victory, and it is the duty of every citizen to stand behind his administration with his campaign manager John F. McDonald and Lieut.-Gov. Edward P. Barry. Mr. McDonald spoke first and concluded his talk by reading the following letter from Thomas J. Kenny to the mayor elect:

"My Dear Mr. Curley—I beg to extend to you my congratulations upon your election and you have my best wishes for a successful administration. As a continuing member of the city government I shall cooperate with you in the best interests of our city."

"Truly yours,
THOMAS J. KENNY."

Cheering followed the reading of Mr. Kenny's letter.



CONG. JAMES M. CURLEY

eight hours and fixing a penalty for violation.

While Mr. Curley carried his own ward, 17, by a majority of 2000, Mr. Kenny's ward, 15, gave him a lead of only 148. The wards carried by Mr. Curley were 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22; by Mr. Kenny, 10, 11, 12, 15, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26. By districts Mr. Curley carried East Boston, Charlestown, West End, two of the three South Boston wards, one ward in Dorchester and three of the Roxbury wards.

The mayor-elect, it is said, has not yet accepted the 1300 votes majority in ward 8 as a peace tribute from Martin M. Lomasney, as he said they were not forthcoming until after it was evident that Mr. Curley's organization which started in ward 17 as the Tammany Club but spread through the city. The organization is now known as the Pro Bono Publico.

One of the features of the campaign was the inability of either Senator James P. Timilty of ward 18 or City Clerk James Donovan of ward 9 to carry their wards for Mr. Kenny. Mr. Donovan has never before failed to deliver his ward.

It is claimed that if the police or firemen had stood by Mr. Kenny he would have been elected.

When the result of the election was made known to Mr. Curley he issued the following statement to the citizens of Boston:

"The result of the election is most gratifying and the responsibility attaching to the office tremendous. I am grateful to the electorate for the splendid tribute accorded, and shall do my utmost to merit the confidence reposed in me."

"My public platform I consider a binding, positive, concrete contract to so administer the affairs of the municipality as to promote industry and add to the prosperity of the community."

"It is my purpose as mayor to serve honorably, honestly and efficiently the entire people, and in this work I solicit the aid of every Bostonian."

Mr. Kenny Pledges Aid

When the result of the voting became generally known and it was ascertained that Congressman Curley was elected his followers gathered in Faneuil hall. The mayor elect was accompanied by his campaign manager John F. McDonald and Lieut.-Gov. Edward P. Barry. Mr. McDonald spoke first and concluded his talk by reading the following letter from Thomas J. Kenny to the mayor elect:

"My Dear Mr. Curley—I beg to extend to you my congratulations upon your election and you have my best wishes for a successful administration. As a continuing member of the city government I shall cooperate with you in the best interests of our city."

"Truly yours,
THOMAS J. KENNY."

Cheering followed the reading of Mr. Kenny's letter.

Mr. Curley was greeted with cheers



DR. DAVID D. SCANNELL

Elected to school committee.

Latin school in 1893, from Harvard College in 1897 and the Harvard medical school in 1900. He has since been at various times on the faculty of the

Kenny headquarters in the Parker house, as follows:

"I sincerely hope the 32,000 stay-at-

(Continued on page ten, column two)

VOTE FOR COUNCIL, SCHOOL BOARD AND LICENSE

| | Vote for Councilmen | | | School Committeemen | | | License | | |
|---------|---------------------|--------|----------|---------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| | McDonald. | Woods. | Coleman. | Keeler. | Hugh. | Corcoran. | Scannell. | Boyle. | No. Yes. No. Yes. |
| Ward 1 | 2471 | 1382 | 1479 | 1202 | 1091 | 1493 | 1922 | 2196 | 790 1303 984 2514 |
| Ward 2 | 1400 | 732 | 699 | 732 | 673 | 944 | 991 | 1024 | 481 825 511 1637 |
| Ward 3 | 1408 | 820 | 536 | 656 | 839 | 677 | 702 | 878 | 443 1361 522 1647 |
| Ward 4 | 1079 | 680 | 448 | 511 | 667 | 583 | 650 | 736 | 331 885 394 1528 |
| Ward 5 | 1158 | 693 | 491 | 514 | 717 | 586 | 724 | 842 | 327 929 409 1284 |
| Ward 6 | 963 | 620 | 597 | 388 | 444 | 456 | 577 | 839 | 260 608 259 1358 |
| Ward 7 | 907 | 402 | 457 | 324 | 369 | 390 | 495 | 511 | 216 399 248 1358 |
| Ward 8 | 1772 | 609 | 959 | 901 | 853 | 1393 | 850 | 1761 | 349 1382 442 1896 |
| Ward 9 | 1393 | 947 | 1213 | 879 | 786 | 856 | 1231 | 1328 | 639 1568 551 1555 |
| Ward 10 | 1321 | 950 | 1618 | 621 | 553 | 1084 | 1686 | 1822 | 499 1562 885 2135 |
| Ward 11 | 1966 | 729 | 2039 | 467 | 379 | 1618 | 2480 | 2671 | 322 384 546 2367 |
| Ward 12 | 1505 | 925 | 1560 | 803 | 808 | 1027 | 1462 | 1658 | 885 1691 841 1892 |
| Ward 13 | 1066 | 1068 | 1781 | 929 | 1040 | 1404 | 617 | 1003 | 111 843 1109 1450 |
| Ward 14 | 1977 | 1580 | 1213 | 1103 | 1306 | 1156 | 1907 | 1236 | 1003 1000 1023 1217 |
| Ward 15 | 1703 | 1293 | 1081 | 1001 | 1203 | 1173 | 1674 | 1138 | 1542 885 815 1808 |
| Ward 16 | 1798 | 1426 | 1237 | 1273 | 1707 | 1357 | 1715 | 1885 | 1158 1422 987 2177 |
| Ward 17 | 1636 | 1683 | 1081 | 1020 | 2041 | 1010 | 1446 | 1789 | 1240 1027 908 2227 |
| Ward 18 | 1108 | 1099 | 843 | 932 | 690 | 1019 | 1141 | 1566 | 847 587 1532 818 1610 |
| Ward 19 | 1848 | 2103 | 1293 | 1722 | 2030 | 1320 | 1841 | 2281 | 1047 1675 2813 1088 2863 |
| Ward 20 | 5481 | 3548 | 4475 | 2643 | 3699 | 4467 | 5013 | 5998 | 2326 3622 3854 4789 3404 5004 |
| Ward 21 | 2587 | 1780 | 2334 | 1406 | 1763 | 1895 | 2707 | 3357 | 1111 1467 1366 2882 1727 3013 |
| Ward 22 | 2338 | 1636 | 1871 | 1674 | 1482 | 1635 | 2313 | 2098 | 917 1274 1034 2679 1932 3012 |
| Ward 23 | 3247 | 2016 | 2573 | 2379 | 1411 | 2407 | 3332 | 4108 | 1175 1494 2566 2502 2229 2332 |
| Ward 24 | 3550 | 2529 | 2980 | 1863 | 2177 | 2714 | 3855 | 4058 | 1452 2003 2008 2700 2473 3182 |
| Ward 25 | 2277 | 2234 | 1849 | 936 | 1122 | 1547 | 2618 | 966 | 1129 1790 1866 1327 2385 |
| Ward 26 | 1180 | 822 | 1205 | 672 | 643 | 982 | 1275 | 1400 | 449 325 1200 828 |
| Totals | 48844 | 34306 | 36877 | 27946 | 30707 | 34040 | 44855 | 50831 | 21961 29091 26908 48341 26972 54094 |

STORY OF THE CITY ELECTION AS REVEALED IN FIGURES

| WARD 1 | 1914- [Current] [Previous] | 1910- [Current] [Previous] |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

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Congress Hears Plan to Increase U. S. Postal Savings

Indorsed by Mr. Burleson, the Scheme Would Give Depositor Two Per Cent Interest on Principal Up to \$1000—Plans Made to Expedite Sessions Business

WASHINGTON—Increase of federal postal savings deposits to \$75,000,000, and without increasing the governmental expense of handling the business, is the object of a plan placed before the House today with the endorsement of Postmaster General Burleson and Third Assistant Postmaster General Dooley.

The plan would amend the postal savings law by increasing the maximum amount which each individual may deposit to \$1000. It is hoped that eventually depositors may be able to have accounts larger than \$1000, but it is now urged that interest at two per cent be paid by the government up to that figure.

With so many matters of importance before Congress leaders have already begun plans to hasten legislation so that adjournment may be taken early in the summer. To this end a practical agreement was reached today that no weekend holidays will be granted senators. Instead the upper house is expected to keep busy all the week.

Business Is Debated

While the Senate continued its discussion of the question of government railroads in Alaska Tuesday, members of the House took part in a debate on business conditions throughout the country in relation to the tariff and currency laws.

Democrats took the optimistic view, while Republicans told of alleged depression of trade.

An industrial awakening "that will put the panic preachers to shame," was promised by Democratic Leader Underwood.

"The Democratic party," he declared, "has achieved for the American people more than has been accomplished heretofore in the history of our government. We have secured the results which the Republican party struggled for in the course of 20 years; the results which they gave their pledges to secure and which for term after term of Congress were left undone. I look forward to unusual prosperity throughout the country in the next year."

Double Shifts Worked

Mr. Underwood said the steel mills in his district were working double shifts,

despite the fact that practically all of their product was put on the free list in the Democratic tariff bill.

Business in the Pittsburgh steel district, he said, was also improving.

He quoted John Wanamaker as saying that "the breeders of panic ought to be deported."

Representative Reed, of New Hampshire, started the oratory with a speech

describing business in his state as confident and prosperous.

"Bankers, business men and manufacturers," he said, "expressed the utmost confidence in the wisdom of the Democratic administration and declared they felt certain the trust legislation would be worked out in the same proper fashion that marked tariff and currency legislation."

Representative Mondell of Wyoming and Humphrey of Washington replied for the Republicans. Mr. Humphrey declared that 1,000,000 men, at work a year ago, now were idle. He presented a long list of industrial plants, with the number of employees he said were idle in each.

Representative Hardwick, Democrat, of Georgia, replied that financial leaders were confident that the country was prosperous. He read into the record a number of interviews with business men expressing confidence.

Alaskan Road Debate

In the Senate's Alaskan railroad debate Senator Chamberlain emphasized

the importance of opening the coal supply of that territory to the navy.

Senator Chamberlain asserted that if

an American fleet should be gathered in the North Pacific it would require

enough coal that could be supplied from the Alaskan fields to more than justify the building of the proposed road.

The question of Alaskan coal lands

came up in a bill introduced by Senator Pittman of Nevada to provide for the

leasing to private individuals of one-half of the withdrawn coal lands, the remainder to be retained and worked by the government.

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were confident that the country was

prosperous. He read into the record a

number of interviews with business men

expressing confidence.

Amendment Is Sought

Representative Peters of Boston in-

troduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution to give Congress

power over the "business or commerce of insurance" and was introduced at

the proposal of a Boston lawyer.

Representative Gardner of Massachu-

setts introduced a bill to provide suitable

medals for the officers and crew of the

United States ship *Kearsarge* for de-

stroying the Confederate vessel *Alabama* in 1864.

The Senate passed the Gore resolution

calling upon the secretaries of the navy

and the interior to investigate the feasi-

bility of building a government pipe line

from the Oklahoma oil fields to a port

on the gulf of Mexico. The line would

be used to supply naval vessels with

fuel oil.

Wire Action Rescinded

The Senate rescinded its action of

Monday, calling on the postmaster general for the data of his special investigation of government ownership of tele-

graph and telephone lines, and referred

Senator Norris' resolution to the post-

NORFOLK HOUSE IS AGAIN ENLIVENED

South End Industrial School Is Installed in Large Roxbury Structure Once Counted Among Finest Hostelries

GUESTS SEE SUCCESS

Following the election of officers and transaction of business at the annual meeting of the South End industrial school held yesterday afternoon in the school's new home in the Norfolk house, John Eliot square, addresses were made by William C. Crawford, headmaster of the Boston industrial school for boys, and by the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, both of whom commented enthusiastically on the possibilities open to the settlement in its new quarters. More than 100 were present, including the directors, members of the corporation and invited guests. Charles L. DeNormandie, president, and the other officers were reelected, and 16 new members were added to the corporation. Inspection of the house gave rise to many favorable comments regarding the arrangement of rooms, amount of available space and general equipment.

Mr. Crawford spoke particularly of the part such a settlement as the South End industrial school could play in supplementing the work done by trade schools. The Rev. Mr. Frothingham dwelt especially on cooperation, and pointed out the benefits that might and probably would follow the establishment of a cooperative store on the first floor of the Norfolk house. He said that such stores had been successful for years in Europe, were at last being tried in the United States, particularly in New Jersey; that one was already in operation in Boston, on Charles street, and that there was no reason why such a store should not also be tried in Roxbury. His proposal was enthusiastically received, and it is hoped that later it may be carried out.

Old Building Still Fine
This, it is said, could easily be arranged, inasmuch as the front rooms on the ground floor are to be rented as stores. The wide staircase just inside the main entrance leads to the second floor and the upper floors are reached

Class and Work Rooms
Besides the assembly hall and dancing school room on the main floor one may also find the basketry room, a general serving room for teachers' parties and the cobbling shop, the settlement office and one of the class rooms for the work in drawing. The other drawing-class room is on the next floor, and across from it is the Mothers Club room, to be used, too, for the dressmaking department. Next comes the laundry, where tubs of graduated sizes have been installed so that girls of all ages may learn here proper methods of doing the family washing. Six sunny rooms have been reserved on this floor for the personal use of the superintendent, Mrs. Amelia R. Damon, and her family, and serve to give to the large building that touch of real home life so essential in a center that aims to do successful neighborhood

Business Is Debated
The work of getting the building into shape so that work might begin there almost with the new year has been going on practically ever since the place was purchased in the autumn. Partitions had to be taken down, floors prepared, walls and ceilings painted, new lights installed, new equipment of various kinds put in, repairs made in every part of the building that was planned to use, and finally all the furnishings had to be moved in from the former headquarters on Bartlett street. To do all this required more hours of work from more people than one would imagine who has not been in the Norfolk house and who knows little of the size. The rooms at the back of the building and there are a great many of them—will not be used at present. Fortunately they can be shut off from the front of the building by fireproof doors, which will make it feasible for other organizations to use them should such an arrangement seem wise.

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Rural Credit Program Promised Early Completion

Administration Approval Is Given
Complete System of Farm
Land, Cooperative National
Banks and the Special Unions

ESSENTIALS SUSTAINED

WASHINGTON—A complete system of national farm land banks, cooperative national banks and rural credit unions, patterned after the systems in European countries, constitutes the administration's program for rural credits legislation, according to present plans, the Monitor is authoritatively informed. The President, the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of agriculture have given approval to the report and recommendations of the commission appointed by President Wilson under the act signed by President Taft on March 4 last, "to investigate and study rural credits and agricultural cooperative organizations in European countries." No changes have been proposed by the administration officials. The entire matter has been held in confidence, and while the text of the proposed bill creating national farm land banks has been made public unofficially, the commission's report and recommendations have been withheld.

In brief the commission's recommendations, which have the administration's approval, provide for:

1. A system of national farm land banks to make long time loans on farm mortgages, maximum time 25 years, payable in annual instalments according to fixed amortization rates.

2. To accommodate the farmer with personal or short-time loans, (a) a provision in the new currency law permitting small national banks to make loans on farm lands (this has been included in the currency law), (b) the authorization of cooperative national banks in which no stockholder shall own more than 10 per cent of the stock and each shall have but one vote.

3. Rural credit unions to be established in small communities to accommodate the farmer with small personal loans and act as intermediary between the farmer and the national farm land banks. No national legislation is recommended for these unions, but state laws similar to the New York, Massachusetts and Wisconsin laws, are recommended.

The commission consists of Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, chairman; Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, Representative Ralph W. Moss of Indiana, Col. Harvie Jordan of Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. John Lee Coulter, bureau of census, secretary; Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield of Amherst, Mass., and Dr. Clarence J. Owens of the Southern Commercial Congress, Washington, D. C. The commission passed last summer visiting the principal countries of Europe in study of the systems in operation there and have set forth their observations in detail in their report. They have determined after no special country but have made use of those features in all which they believe to be peculiarly adapted to conditions in the United States.

According to the President's annual message this legislation should be among the first matters to be considered by Congress, and it is generally expected that it will be the first important question to come up now that Congress has reconvened. In anticipation of it the House banking and currency committee named Representative Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio chairman of a subcommittee on

UNITED STATES MEAT SUPPLY SOON IS TO BE OBSERVED FROM SOURCES TO MARKETS

Specialists Appointed to Investigate Industry for Agricultural Department Are to Study Questions of Grazing, Transportation, Communal Buying and Selling

WASHINGTON—Department of agriculture specialists are at work on the detail of the investigation of the meat supply of the United States, that is to be made by the special committee appointed late in December. Dr. B. T. Galloway, assistant secretary of agriculture, is chairman of the committee, and is personally in charge of the preliminaries. The scope and lines of work that are to be undertaken will probably be announced in a very short time.

It is given out that the committee will leave questions of animal husbandry to the specialists of the department of agriculture, the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations. The committee will focus its attention on economic questions involved in the production, transportation, and marketing of meat. As a first step it will probably investigate the changes which, in the past few decades, have increased the cost of production, and brought about the centralization of the meat industry.

Next the committee will look into the taking up of public lands, the effect of the reduction in capacity of the range and grazing allowances on the remaining public lands and the forest reserves. Recommendations may be made as to changes in the laws by which there may be a wider use of the public lands for cattle raisers.

The committee will also consider the economic changes in meat production and distribution brought about through the centralizing of the meat industry in large packing houses, how this centralization has affected freight rates and distribution, the economic possibilities of com-

rural credits some weeks ago and this subcommittee has been studying the subject.

The Senate committee on banking and currency, busy up to adjournment with the currency bill, has not yet considered rural credits. The commission's report has been placed, in confidence, before both committees.

Currency Bill Freed

When the currency bill was in the House it was generally understood that those members who advocated provision for rural credits in the bill, permitted the bill to pass without this provision on the assurance that the question would be taken up separately without delay. Similarly, in conference, the committee on bank deposits was omitted from the bill to facilitate its passage, upon assurance that this matter would come up as separate legislation promptly following passage of the currency bill. It now appears that these promises are to be fulfilled.

"If the commission's expectations are fulfilled," says Dr. Coulter, who drafted the report, "this legislation will solve one of the nation's greatest economic problems—the utilization of its agricultural resources—and will be the real means of reducing the much-talked-of high cost of living. It will start a genuine back-to-the-land movement by making the agricultural industry attractive. It will transform the great tenant-farming population into a proprietor-farming population and attract to the farms hundreds of thousands of immigrants who now go into the mines and factories, by making it easy for them to acquire land."

Figures are cited to show that the high cost of living is due to the fact that the population of the country increased in the last 10 years of record 34.8 per cent, while the production of foodstuffs increased only 10 per cent. Food prices increased 60 to 80 per cent. It is shown that most of the immigrants coming to this country are naturally farmers and would go to the land if the way were made easy. The plan of this legislation is to make it possible for an honest, earnest man to buy his own farm with a small cash payment and let the land pay for itself out of its own production over a maximum period of 35 years.

Half of Nation Helped

The commission recommends two general lines of legislation: First, to provide for land mortgages or long time credits; second, to provide personal or short time credit to the agricultural population. It is designed to meet the need of more than half the nation's people, 49,348,883 of the total 91,072,266 population being rural, and to meet the needs also of many more millions whom it expects to add to this agricultural population.

The first recommendation is embodied in the national farm land bank act, which the commission proposes for legislation. This provides for the forming of farm land banks in the various states to supplement the provisions of the recently enacted currency law, these banks to have federal charters, be formed either by private capitalists or on the non-profit-seeking cooperative basis and exempt from taxation. These banks are authorized to issue bonds as their obligations, the proceeds to be loaned to farmers on first mortgages which shall bear higher interest than the bonds, the difference in interest being the bank's profit. A commissioner of farm land banks is provided, to have general contract as a federal official and federal fiscal agent to supervise operations of

these land mortgage banks. Standard amortization tables are provided by which farmers shall pay their mortgages in fixed annual instalments.

These farm mortgages may run a maximum of 35 years and may be taken by the banks to the amount of 50 per cent of the value of improved land, or to 40 per cent of the value of unimproved land. The national farm land banks are similar to the Credit Foncier in France, the Peasants and Nobility Land-Mortgage banks of Russia and the state banks of Germany.

Temporary Loans

With reference to the personal or short time credit, the commission recommends as follows:

First, that the Federal Reserve Bank make proper provision to take care of paper such as the farmers in this country are able to furnish to the banks in the country districts;

Second, that national banks be authorized to form under cooperative principles by adopting the following special rule: "Persons uniting to form a national bank may use the word 'cooperative' in connection with the title of said bank only on condition that they adopt the rules which follow and the word 'cooperative' shall not be used by national banks other than those which accept the following principles and provide in their by-laws that (a) no stockholder shall own more than 10 per cent of the share capital at any time; (b) at all meetings of the stockholders of such banking corporation each stockholder shall have one vote and only one on all matters pertaining to the organization or management of the institution, irrespective of the number of shares owned by such stockholder; (c) the net earnings of such banking corporation, available and set aside for the payment and dividends, shall be distributed as follows: To each owner of stock shall be paid first a dividend in the form of interest upon the par value of his stock, at the rate of interest prevailing in the community but not exceeding the legal state rate, if such earnings are sufficient, otherwise pro rata. The balance, if any, shall be distributed among the bank's patrons in proportion to the business transacted, provided that the shareholding patrons may by two thirds vote, take dividends at a rate twice as great as that paid to the non-shareholding patrons; (d) in all other respects such national bank, cooperative, shall conform to the general laws on the subject."

"Special provision should be made for the reorganization of the present national banks into 'national banks, cooperative.' A simple provision of law could be drawn up which would make the conversion necessary in case it should be desired to change the present national bank to a national bank, cooperative, in any community."

Reserve Act Anticipates

The federal reserve act, recently passed, anticipated the first recommendation of the commission and provided, in Section 24, that any national bank not located in a central reserve city may make loans on improved farm lands within its district for a time of five years and to 50 per cent of the land's value, up to the amount of 25 per cent of the bank's capital and surplus or one third of its time deposits.

The recommendations regarding rural credit unions are as follows:

"A careful examination of these credit unions shows that it is scarcely the function of the national government to provide for such institutions. But these institutions are necessary. The members of the commission are unanimously of the belief that no national legislation at the present time would be proper for this field, although at a later time it might prove advantageous to provide it. We are also of the belief that the different states should take up this subject at the earliest possible date, and provide such laws as are necessary to authorize the formation of credit unions. Indeed, various states have already taken this matter up and several very creditable laws have already been passed, such as the laws of Massachusetts, Wisconsin and New York."

"It is probable that the greatest amount of attention and care has been given to the New York law, and this law was not only very carefully drawn up in the first place but since that time has been very carefully scrutinized by various experts on the subject, with the result that a number of small corrections have been made and have been brought to the attention of the committee on revision of the banking laws of New York."

"It is believed that the law as corrected approaches the model law for the various states of the Union." A copy of the New York law is printed in the report with the recommendation that it be considered a general model which could be easily modified or adjusted by the various state legislatures to suit their peculiar needs.

Farmers' Need Consulted

"In the United States at the present time," says the report commenting on the short time credit recommendations, "farmers must have some system of financing their regular agricultural activities. Different conditions exist in different parts of the country. In some practically all the necessary institutions exist and farmers secure reasonably satisfactory treatment. In all parts of the country they patronize small national banks, small and medium state banks and small private banks. To a smaller extent they patronize loan and trust companies and mutual and stock savings banks."

"In addition to these regularly established institutions farmers are also served extensively by individual lenders and by each other. They also depend

upon local stores and produce buyers to a considerable extent.

"One of the first definite observations is that the financial institutions which serve the farmer are not constructed to serve his special needs and he must depend on stores and other sources for financial aid.

The outstanding feature of the agricultural industry is the length of period of production. The manufacturer can hasten his production or the trader can restock his store several times a year, but the farmer's times of beginning and finishing production are fixed by nature. In certain branches of agriculture the period may extend over several years, as in the case of livestock. Then returns on agricultural products are less certain than in commerce and industry. Another peculiarity is the irregularity of monetary returns from year to year and their tendency to fall in certain months of the year. Under these circumstances a banking system which aims at a rapid turnover of funds and grants credit for three or four months is of little advantage.

Europe's Examples

"Most European countries have recognized the different needs of different classes of people, and different institutions exist to serve the different classes but often one type of institution serves the different classes, thus demonstrating that separate institutions are not essential.

"The most important type of agricultural institution is known as the people's bank, the best examples being found in Germany, Austria and Italy. This institution developed in Germany is known as the Schulze-Delitzsch, resembling the small private, state and national banks in parts of the United States. Slight changes in our national banking laws would permit small national banks to serve the same purpose.

"The first important difference between our banks of this class and those of Europe is that the European banks grant loans over a sufficient period so that the farmers are able to patronize them satisfactorily. Unless provision is made in the currency bill for properly recognizing the paper which must be accepted from the farmers by country banks, further legislation will be necessary on this point at an early date."

"It would be wise," the report continues, "to authorize the establishment of national banks of the popular type. No changes would be necessary in the system of inspection or in the law pertaining to the business activities. It is common in Europe to provide that these popular banks can loan only to members, but this is not essential.

For Labor Accounts

"There are in the United States quite 6,500,000 farms, of which 4,000,000 are operated by owners and managers. More than 800,000 of them are less than 20 acres in size. Some of these latter are intensively cultivated and their operators have bank connections, but most of them have not. Hundreds of thousands of larger farms as well have no bank connections. A small proportion of the 2,350,000 tenants have bank connections. Institutions to fit the needs of these operators of small farms and these tenant operators must be seriously considered.

"In addition to these, 3,000,000 farm operators employ farm labor. These laborers should be able to open bank accounts, but now they have no such connections. All told there are millions of farm population who have not now and cannot hope in the future to have any bank relation worthy of note unless the

recommendations of the report are seriously considered.

"A careful examination of these credit unions shows that it is scarcely the function of the national government to provide for such institutions. But these institutions are necessary. The members of the commission are unanimously of the belief that no national legislation at the present time would be proper for this field, although at a later time it might prove advantageous to provide it. We are also of the belief that the different states should take up this subject at the earliest possible date, and provide such laws as are necessary to authorize the formation of credit unions. Indeed, various states have already taken this matter up and several very creditable laws have already been passed, such as the laws of Massachusetts, Wisconsin and New York."

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Head of state department erects modern cement residence

MIAMI, Fla.—William J. Bryan, secretary of state, has just completed the erection of a winter home here which is admired by every one as a model both architecturally and for the purpose for which it was intended. Of cement construction throughout the structure is admirable in its homeslike appearance.

The new residence of the secretary of state is very like the structures now being erected in California of concrete. In design the new winter residence resembles strongly the latest residence of the type now so popular in California.

Miami has grown to be a city of ornate buildings within the past few years by northern families for occupancy during the winter season in the North. In the group of new winter homes here none is more inviting and comfortable in appearance than the new domicile of the secretary of state surrounded by the semi-tropical foliage of Florida.

Officers of the President's cabinet, many members of the Senate and House, and others prominent in the capital were present. The President and the members of his cabinet, who stood at his side in the receiving line, wore the conventional American evening dress. The diplomats were in uniform.

To each diplomat the President spoke a word of greeting.

paying their obligations in fixed instalments and are usually punctual in their payments. "Loans on current account" refer to loans to members who have secured a maximum credit at the bank and are granted accommodation when they want it, up to this aggregate amount.

Good profits are realized by the members of the banks, the German banks producing about 90,000,000 marks gross profit in 1911, of which 50,000,000 were required in payment of interest, about 8.45 per cent net profit being realized in the share capital. Not all of this is distributed in dividends, about a fourth being put into reserve, a large part into advertising, a considerable part donated for works of public utility and a large amount in bonuses to employees. About 60 per cent of the net profits are distributed

in dividends, 6 and 7 per cent dividends being common. To get these dividends many people become members with no intention of borrowing. These figures for Germany are typical of most European countries.

Members of the commission attribute to the existence of this rural credit system in Europe the fact that although the territory is much smaller per capita than in the United States it is so largely self-supporting agriculturally, while the United States, with vast areas of unimproved land, is on the verge of being an importing nation agriculturally. When this system is applied in the United States, they assert, the people of this country will not only produce ample foodstuffs for their own use but will export great quantities to the rest of the world.

100-POUND LIMIT FOR PARCEL POST NOW CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON—An increase of the weight limit of the parcel post to 100 pounds is being seriously considered by Postmaster Burleson, it was learned today. Experiments with the recently increased limit have proved satisfactory.

"I think during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1914, we will transport approximately 600,000,000 parcels and will derive a revenue of near 10 cents each," is Mr. Burleson's statement.

"The 100 pound weight limit is none too much. Broad powers were conferred on the department in developing this service. We propose to go ahead as far as we can in the point where we feel the service has been developed as far as it can be to meet the necessities and requirements of the people."

SECRETARY MAKES EFFICIENCY BASE FOR MILITIA PAY

WASHINGTON—Secretary of War Garrison declared Tuesday to adjutants-general of the organized militia who are having a meeting in Washington that the militia is a money-consuming agent, and that he would not give a dollar for sentiment, but he would give every dollar possible to make the national guard more efficient.

The secretary asked the officers for their opinion of a militia pay bill to give the war department greater jurisdiction over the guard and make it the seat of authority in militia affairs. He said he was in favor of paying militiamen only for what they sacrificed in their civilian calling when in military work. Patriotism should be their motive, he said.

BAY STATE POSTAL MEN CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON—The Senate confirmed eight Massachusetts postmasters Tuesday. They are Charles Prescott, Beverly; E. H. Bowler, Dedham; Henry L. Ripley, Edgartown; Harvey F. Shufelt, Housatonic; Arthur W. Gibbs, Huntington; Denver A. Smith, Rutland; Daniel J. O'Connell, Jr., at South Hadley, and John F. O'Leary, West Warren.

MONSON, MASS., STORE BURNS

MONSON, Mass.—The large general store of W. N. Flynn & Sons on Main street, was destroyed by fire early this morning with a damage of \$40,000, partly covered by insurance.

SEC. BRYAN COMPLETES NEW HOME



Head of state department erects modern cement residence

SUFFRAGE LEADER ISSUES CHALLENGE

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Autoinette Funk of Chicago, temporarily in charge of headquarters of the National Woman Suffrage Association in the absence of Mrs. Medill McCormick, Tuesday issued a challenge to Mrs. Augustus P. Gardner, one of the anti-suffrage leaders, for a joint debate.

The Congressional Union, one of the most active of the suffrage organizations, has made plans for a vigorous campaign.

A national mass meeting and parade in Washington on May 9 are being planned, and on May 2 the suffrage leaders expect to have meetings throughout the country.

FIRST DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Diplomats of all nations represented in Washington were received Tuesday night by President and Mrs. Wilson as guests of honor at the first official White House reception of the administration.

BILL TO REVOKE USE OF SCHOOLS AS SHOWHOUSES

Mr. Duane Introduces Measure to Safeguard Use of Buildings
—Speaker Proposes \$2,000,000 Capital for Groton School

INCREASE IN PENSIONS

Among the many petitions filed in the House today was one by Patrick F. Duane of Waltham for the repeal of chapter 391 of the acts of 1913, which provides that school buildings may be used for certain entertainments, providing no admission fee is charged.

By Grafton D. Cushing, to extend the corporate powers of the trustees of Groton school in Boston by increasing the authorized capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

By Edward O. Skelton, that there shall be paid to the widows of Massachusetts veterans of the civil war who are now receiving or may hereafter receive from the commonwealth state aid, the sum of \$6 each month.

Also, that there shall be paid to such Massachusetts veterans of the civil war who are now receiving or may hereafter receive from the commonwealth state aid, the sum of \$8 each month.

By Thomas F. Kearns of Waltham, for legislation to authorize cities and towns to take up, care for, and dispose of all unlicensed dogs and cats.

By Charles A. Stevens, that all sums specified as pay for officers and enlisted men of the militia shall be paid from the appropriation for pay and allowances for the militia.

To reimburse Charles Haydon \$450 for a like sum paid by him for prizes in rifle competition, which was disallowed by the United States government.

To provide for the use of armories, grounds for parade, drills and target practise and equipment by organizations of boys under 18 years of age.

To provide that whenever in any regiment of infantry, squadron of cavalry, battalion of field artillery or corps of cadets, enlisted men are by the orders of the commanding officer permanently detailed away from their companies, the adjutant general may authorize the maximum enlisted strength of such companies to be increased by the number of men so permanently detailed away.

By William D. Harding and others, to provide for the nomination and election of county officers in Dukes county without party designation.

By David F. Sullivan to authorize voters who are absent to vote at national and state elections by recording their vote with a justice of the peace and telegraphing the vote and the name of the justice of the peace with whom it is recorded to the city or town clerk in the city or town in which the voter resides.

By Edward F. Harrington of Fall River, to amend section 4 of chapter 751 of the acts of 1911, relative to compensation paid to employees for injuries, to read as follows: "If the injury results fatally, the association shall pay the dependents of the employees wholly dependent upon his earnings for support at the time of the injury a weekly payment equal to 65 per cent of his weekly wages, but not more than \$11.50 nor less than \$4.60 per week for a period of 300 weeks from the date of injury.

If the employee leaves dependents only partly dependent upon his earnings for support at the time of his injury, the association shall pay such dependents a weekly compensation equal to the same proportion of the weekly payments for the benefit of persons wholly dependent as the amount contributed by the employee to such partial dependents bears to the annual earnings of the employee at the time of his injury.

When weekly payments have been made to an injured employee before passing, the compensation to dependents shall begin from the date of the last of such payments, but shall not continue more than 300 weeks from the date of injury."

SENATE RATIFIES BOUNDARY PACT

WASHINGTON — Senator Brandegee of Connecticut reported to the Senate today the bill to ratify the agreement reached by Connecticut and Massachusetts concerning the boundary line between those states. The bill was passed and now goes to the House of Representatives.

FACULTY ART WORK TO OPEN EXHIBIT SERIES AT MUSEUM

Exhibitions of several different types and interests are scheduled at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts before the end of the month, beginning with an exhibition by the faculty of the Museum school which opens next Saturday in the third modern room. This exhibition includes about 75 pictures from the brush of Mrs. May Hallowell Loud, Thomas Allen, Henry Hunt Clark, Hugo Elliott, Bell L. Pratt, Philip L. Hale, Leslie P. Thompson, Frederick A. Bosley, Frank W. Benson, William James and R. D. McLellan.

The second group of prints, new acquisitions to the museum, opens Jan. 21 in the second and third print rooms. The collection is largely made up of proof prints after Turner. There are a few Durer and proofs of Holbein. Most of them were left as a bequest to the museum by Francis Bullard. Approximately 200 prints will be shown.

A smaller exhibition of modern prints

ELECTED MAYOR, MR. CURLEY GOES FOR NAVY WORK

(Continued from page seven)

homes wake up some day for the benefit of Boston. I regret Mr. Kenny's defeat, as he is one of the most straightforward men in Boston, and I speak from personal knowledge, having been associated with him for more than four years. I will assist Mr. Curley as long as I remain in the city council and he follows the proper course. That is exactly what I have done for other mayors."

C. M. L. to Ask Recount

The only close contest in the election was that between Councilman-elect William H. Woods and Henry E. Hagan. Mr. Woods won by 266 votes over Mr. Hagan, and while Mr. Hagan left today for New York on a business trip, and will not return before the last of the month, officials of the Citizens Municipal League are busying themselves arranging for a recount. To do this petitions secured from the election commissioners must be signed by 50 registered voters in every ward where a recount is desired, and filed with the election commissioners on or before Jan. 16.

George W. Coleman, member-elect of the city council, said:

"My satisfaction in winning is tempered only by the responsibility I am now facing as a councilor-elect. My gratitude to those who believed in me and who worked for me so gloriously is without measure. My obligation now is to work for the welfare of the whole people with all my might and main. The mayor-elect will have my unstinted cooperation in everything that he tries to accomplish that is directed to that end."

John F. McDonald, Mr. Curley's associate campaign manager, said:

"Mr. Curley's majority was not as large as we had been led to believe that it would be. The weather undoubtedly had a lot to do with keeping the vote down, otherwise we would have had a much larger majority."

"It is another illustration that the Citizens' Municipal League and the Good Government Association, so called, is out of favor with the voters of this city. It again proves that Boston is a great Democratic stronghold."

Public School Association

Dr. David D. Scannell said:

"I'm sincerely glad to be of service to the people in the matter of school administration."

Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., said:

"I want to thank all my friends for their interest in my behalf. I shall continue to try to make my work on the board merit the confidence they have placed in me. I am pleased to see the splendid vote given Dr. Scannell in appreciation of the good work he did while a member of the school board."

The officers of the School Voters League had seen fit to issue a statement against me, saying that they believed I had been antagonistic to the teachers and to the superintendent of schools. I have never given the teachers cause to feel that I have been hostile to them, and I think the superintendent's statement, published before election, shows that there is the best feeling between that official and myself."

"I shall try to give as much time as I have in the next three years as I have given in the past."

Secretary C. F. R. Foss of the Public School Association said:

"The splendid vote given Dr. David D. Scannell and Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., merits more than passing attention. It is recognition by the public—the fathers and mothers—of the fine work these two men have done for the schools, of fitness as the test for place on the board. They were exceptional candidates. So long as such men shall be chosen for the important tasks of administering the affairs of our schools, the fathers and mothers, indeed, the whole public, may well feel that those affairs will be attended to efficiently."

Both candidates won by over 20,000 majority.

Governor's Congratulations

Governor Walsh said today, in commenting upon the Boston city election to "I have congratulated Mayor-elect Curley upon his election, wished him every success in his administration and assured him that he will have my cooperation in his effort to make his administration a good one for the city of Boston."

When weekly payments have been made to an injured employee before passing, the compensation to dependents shall begin from the date of the last of such payments, but shall not continue more than 300 weeks from the date of injury."

RADCLIFFE GIRLS START TO PUBLISH SCHOOL JOURNAL

Number 1 volume 1 of the Radcliffe Fortnightly, the new college newspaper, is out today. It is a four page three column publication measuring 9 1/4 inches wide by 12 1/2 inches long. It will be issued forth-

(Continued from page one)

in the report submitted, are as follows:

That the Merrimac river should be improved and opened to navigation by providing a channel 18 feet deep at mean low water extending from the sea to Ward Hill, about one mile above Haverhill, and by providing a depth of 18 feet by means of a channel and by building canals and locks, from Ward Hill to Hunts Falls at Lowell.

That the federal government carry into effect a project providing for a channel 18 feet at mean low water, from the sea to Ward Hill about one mile above Haverhill, and that the state cooperate with the government in carrying such project into effect, the basis, form and method of cooperation to be agreed upon after all facts and data have been obtained.

That the commonwealth of Massachusetts adopt and carry into effect the project prepared by the Merrimac valley water board for the improvement of the Merrimac river from Ward Hill, about one mile above Haverhill, to Hunts falls, at Lowell, substantially as outlined in this report, by excavating a channel of adequate width and 18 feet deep, in the river, and by building locks and canals to provide a depth of 18 feet, and that the federal government cooperate with the commonwealth of Massachusetts in carrying such project into effect, and that the basis, form and method of cooperation in respect to the state's project be agreed upon at the same time as agreed upon in respect to the federal government's project for improvement of the river as far as Ward Hill.

That work under projects for improvement of the Merrimac river from the sea to Hunts falls at Lowell be carried on progressively upstream and in such a manner and at such times as will insure the earliest possible completion of the projected channel as far as Lowell.

That the harbor and land commissioners be given charge and jurisdiction over that part of the Merrimac river which is not tidal, substantially to the same extent as that board's powers and duties now apply to tide waters; that said board be authorized to continue the investigation thus far made by the Merrimac valley waterway board, particularly with reference to that part of the river from Hunts falls to the state line, and the location of terminals, and to act in conjunction with the cities and towns of the Merrimac valley, in the furtherance of such plans and projects for improving this river as it may deem worth, and to have charge of and supervise all works of improvement.

That the Legislature memorialize Congress to take early and favorable action looking to the improvement of the Merrimac river and its opening to navigation from the sea to Lowell, urging that appropriations be made to carry out the necessary work in cooperation with the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

That an appropriation of \$1,000,000 be made by the Legislature for the purpose of improving the Merrimac river, and as evidence of the agreement by the commonwealth to a policy of cooperating with the federal government with respect thereto, the expenditure of the appropriation to be conditioned on the passage by Congress of appropriations for the same purpose.

From the estimates, surveys and other data available to the board at this time the cost for a dredged channel for 17 feet draft, with Haverhill as the upper limit, would be approximately \$1,000,000.

Charles C. Paine of Barnstable, Andrew B. Sutherland of Lawrence and Lewis R. Hovey of Haverhill are the members of this board.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. J. H. Duval, retired, from duty with militia of Pennsylvania, to home.

Capt. K. T. Smith, twenty-ninth infantry, to Castle Williams, Ft. Jay, N. Y., as prison officer.

Depot quartermaster, Boston, or an assistant, make one visit to South Framingham, Mass., on business as to manufacturing of shoe lasts.

First Lieut. S. J. Turnbull, M. C., to Walter Reed Hospital, D. C., for observation.

First Lieut. E. A. Buchanan, second cavalry, leave extended three months.

Navy Orders

Commander B. F. Hutchison, detached the Idaho, to aid to commandant, navy yard, N. Y.

Lieutenant Commander W. C. Watts, detached navy department, to connection fitting out New York and duty as navigator when commissioned.

Lieutenant Commander R. W. Vincent, to naval recruiting station, Kansas City, Mo.

Lieut. Commander C. H. Woodward, to connection Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. F. R. McCrary, detached the Atlantic fleet, to temporary duty naval station, Olongapo, P. I.

Movements of Vessels

The Solace is at Tampico. The Patterson has left Newport for Culebra.

The Warrington has left New York for Culebra.

The Cassin, Cummings and Duncan have left Key West for Culebra.

The New Orleans is at Tiburon, Cal.

The Iris is at San Francisco.

The California is at Mare Island.

The Nanshan has left San Diego for Mazatlan.

The Helens has left Sianwan for Shanghai.

The San Francisco, Patapsco and Paxton have left Guantanamo for Culebra.

The Moutana, Lebanon and Osceola are at Guantanamo.

The Yankton is at Culebra.

The Abarenda has left Shanghai for Nanking.

The Supply is at Manila.

The Caesar has left Pensacola for Hampton roads.

The Brutus will leave Hampton roads for Boston about January 18 and after discharging will return to Hampton roads.

The Michigan, under changed orders, will proceed at once to New York.

The Benham and G-4 have been ordered in commission at Philadelphia after delivery by the contractors.

MILLION URGED FOR MERRIMAC RIVER PROJECT

(Continued from page one)

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Women May Get the Power to Pass on Equal Votes

Representative Magison Introduces Measure to Give General Expression of Public Opinion—Suffrage for Travelers

MANY LAWS PROPOSED

With a view to giving to women a legal right to vote on the question of equal suffrage with men, Representative Frederick H. Magison of Haverhill, Republican, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which will be considered in connection with the woman suffrage measures already filed.

The passage of this act would permit a more general expression on the subject of extending the full suffrage and would allow an opportunity to determine how the women themselves stand on the proposition.

Under the present law only men voters are entitled to vote on the question, should it be submitted to them by the Legislature.

Following Governor Walsh's proposition for legislation to enable a registered voter who is away from his legal residence to ballot at any polling place in the commonwealth, Frank B. Holmes has petitioned the Legislature for the passage of an act which he believes will serve this end. The bill accompanying his petition provides that every voting district shall issue a certificate on application of a voter, upon which the latter may vote at any polling place that suits his convenience. Such certificate shall bear a photograph of the voter as he appears at the time of his application and also his signature.

If the voter shall change his appearance after he has received his certificate bearing his photograph, and before he has voted, such certificate shall be null and void. If a voter shall vote twice by reason of having a certificate in his possession, he shall be liable to one year's imprisonment. This bill is sponsored by Senator Langeler of Quincy.

Senator Ward of Buckland has introduced the petition of Charles R. Damon to provide that the tuition of all pupils at agricultural and vocational schools which has been paid by cities having a valuation of less than \$1,000,000 shall hereafter be paid by the commonwealth.

Representative Maurice Caro of Chelmsford—To appropriate \$35,000 for band concerts in the metropolitan district.

Representative Benjamin F. Haines of Medford—To increase the salaries of the Middlesex county commissioners by \$500.

Representative Charles W. Morrill of Haverhill—Providing for recall of state and county officials; that a majority vote once by each branch of a city council, passed in any year, shall be sufficient to submit to referendum the question of municipal ownership and operation of lighting plants; to authorize city councils upon petition of 15 per cent of the voters to submit any question to the voters at the next city election; amending the constitution so that upon petition of 25,000 voters any proposed amendment to the constitution may be submitted to the people; requesting Congress to provide for public ownership and operation of coal mines; permitting any city or town to construct and operate municipal lighting plants; to increase the penalty for failure to file tax return to from \$10 to \$5000.

Freeman W. Hodson—Imposing a closed season on quails of five years.

Weston U. Friend and others of Gloucester—To give the mayor of Gloucester the veto power, but providing that a vote of four members of the council may override the veto.

JAMES T. KNOWLES AND OTHERS—To provide for completion of the improvements on the southerly bank of the Charles river and a driveway between Brooks street in Brighton and Galen street in Watertown and Washington street in Newton, at a cost of \$50,000.

Representative Cassass of Revere—To place the superintendent of fire alarms in Revere under the civil service laws.

Richard E. Johnston of Boston—To transfer the powers of the ballot law commission to an election court, the presiding member of which shall receive \$4000 a year, and the other two members \$2000 each.

Mayor of Northampton—Asking for a bridge between Northampton and Hadley and apportioning the cost between Hampshire county, Northampton, Hadley and Amherst.

Representative Charles H. Waterman of Scituate—To authorize the harbor and land commissioners to continue the improvements at Scituate harbor by dredging a wider entrance to the anchorage basin and by extending the area of the anchorage basin by dredging to a depth of not less than eight feet at mean low water.

John C. Dougherty of Lynn—Adding \$3000 to the amount already expended by the attorney-general's office in probing the ice supply.

Senator McLane of Fall River, on petition of Guilford C. Hathaway—To establish a probate court session at Fall River, Taunton and New Bedford; that the tree warden of Fall River be placed under civil service rules.

Judge of Probate Loyed E. Chamberlain of Plymouth county—For an increase of his salary to \$3000. Senator Clark of Brockton introduces the bill.

Mayor Wallace E. Brown of North

Adams—To amend the North Adams voter act of 1913, permitting the city to include the Little brook on the Martin farm, sometimes known as the Carpenter brook in the "North District," in its takings. Senator Mack of North Adams is in charge of the bill.

Senator Gordon of Springfield, on petition of Charles A. Frazer—That the mailing address, street and number, if any, of a grantee shall be inserted in every deed or other conveyance of real estate.

John Nolin, proposing amendments to the child labor act of 1913, asks that the board of labor and industries be authorized to appoint physicians to make a physical examination at least once a year of every employed minor between 14 and 18 years of age; that no minor under 16 shall be employed in any establishment more than six days nor more than 54 hours in any week, nor more than 10 hours in any one day, nor before 6:30 a. m. nor after 6 p. m.; that no minor between 14 and 18 may enter any employment unless the physician provided for shall certify the minor's physical fitness for the job. Senator Doyle of New Bedford sponsors this bill.

The New Bedford Textile Council petitions for an amendment providing that boxes, baskets and other receptacles which, with their contents, weigh 100 pounds or more and used by women or girls in factories, shall be provided with castors or other devices so that they can be moved around easily.

DR. ANNA H. SHAW SAYS SHE PAYS ALL HER TAXES

Is Quoted to Say She Will Not Aid the Assessors Except So Far as Compelled by Law

PHILADELPHIA—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, issued a statement on Tuesday in which she said that many accounts of her refusal to aid tax assessors in fixing the value of her property were incorrect.

She declared there was nothing in her statement which could have been twisted into a refusal to pay her taxes. Nor was there any thought of militancy in her refusal to fill out a bill of particulars of her personal property for taxation purposes.

She said she had always paid her taxes without protest against the injustice of it. She said she would do so again, but would refuse to aid the government to impose a personal tax by making out a specific bill of her possessions in order to assist it in imposing this tax upon her.

She said the law upon this subject is clear, even though unjust. It states that if a person refuses to fill out the bill, the assessor will do so. In declining, she holds she violated no law but stated a principle. If there is any militancy involved it is the militancy of the government, not hers, she insists. She avers she is and always has been unalterably opposed to militancy.

OKLAHOMA CITY STATE'S CAPITAL, SAYS THE COURT

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—In the litigation involving the validity of the transfer of the Oklahoma state capital from Guthrie to Oklahoma City final decision in favor of Oklahoma City was rendered Tuesday. Judge Stilwell H. Russell held invalid the referendum petitions against the transfer of the seat of the state government.

Judge Russell's decision makes immediately available an appropriation of \$75,000 for the construction of a state capitol at Oklahoma City.

Former Gov. C. N. Haskell, by executive order, removed the state capital from Guthrie to Oklahoma City over night, carrying the state seal with him.

WEST SIDE LINE NOW OPERATED BY ELECTRICITY

SAN JOSE, Cal.—The Southern Pacific railroad abandoned steam as motive power on its line between Mayfield and Los Gatos and substituted electricity from Palo Alto to Los Gatos recently, according to the Times-Star.

The abandoning of the steam road and the establishing of the electric line is one of the first steps in electrifying the steam lines by the Southern Pacific in California.

SALVATON ARMY AIDS UNEMPLOYED

Comfort for the unemployed of Boston until the weather becomes milder is being furnished free of charge by the Salvation Army. Col. Adam Gifford in charge of headquarters, 8 East Brookline street, has given instructions to his corps of assistants to keep open all night the Bowdoin square tabernacle and the hall at Hollis and Bennett streets.

Hot refreshments will be served free of charge to all worthy applicants. Although no sleeping accommodations can be provided, the men are permitted to recline in the chairs and to remain sheltered all night.

In charge of the Bowdoin square tabernacle is Adjt. William Antram, and Capt. Harriet Blackmore has charge of the Bennett street hall.

ADMIRERS GIVE NIGHT OF SONGS BY MAC DOWELL

Varied Program From Works of American Composer Is Given at First Evening Musical of Woman's Press Association

SKETCH IS INCLUDED

Including a sketch of Edwin MacDowell's career and characteristic compositions, a varied program was given at the home of J. D. H. Myers and Mrs. Myers, 103 Henneman street, by the New England Woman's Press Association last eve-

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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With cuts or display type: 1 to 15 times, 15c per line per insertion; 16 to 25 times, 15c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

FINANCIAL

We Issue for the Convenience of Our Clients **6** Per Cent Certificates

FINANCIAL

A thoroughly sound and convenient form of investment—available to the man or woman of limited means. Issued in sums of \$100, \$200, \$300, \$400, \$500, \$600, \$700, \$800, \$900, \$1000 and payable on demand at any time thereafter. Amply protected by first mortgages on improved real estate.

This company has been in business 38 years and has a high rate of principal or interest for a client.

BONFOY LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

600 Suburban Homes—20 acres arable, valley, ocean, \$100,000; magnificent home in Santa Barbara, approximately 5 acres ground, \$100,000; large residence, Santa Monica, large and highly improved grounds, \$150,000; others \$15,000 to \$100,000; reports, photographs, maps on application. **J. W. WRIGHT & COMPANY**, Colorado at Fair Oaks, Pasadena, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—TEXAS

Established 1886 Incorporated 1894 Telephone, Oxford 162
JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS
State, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Gutter Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

REAL ESTATE

A 300 ACRE FARM
in the Hudson River Valley
Near Poughkeepsie
80 Acres in fruit, about one-half of which is a young bearing orchard. Splendid house in good repair. Good barns and other buildings. Railroad switch on property. This is an opportunity seldom offered. Worth \$500 per acre, will sell for that amount.

For full particulars address

FR. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.
Broadway 680 Street Telephone 3000 Schuyler

Established 1886 Incorporated 1894 Telephone, Oxford 162
JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS
State, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Gutter Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—TEXAS

FOR SALE—1063 acres of East Texas land, \$10 per acre. For further information, write E. C. HARRIS, 1417 N. Peak St., Dallas, Texas.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring a telephone call to 4320 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

SHOE RETAILERS ARE URGED TO ADVERTISE CONTINUOUSLY

Slower Business, More Space in Newspapers, Says William Laird of Pittsburgh—Officers Are Elected by Association—Mr. Coolidge Talks of Machinery Co.

NEW YORK—At the final session of the National Retailers Association's convention at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday, William Laird of Pittsburgh urged the delegates to keep up their newspaper advertising, especially when times are dull. He told the shoe retailers to increase their space in the daily papers at such times. Mr. Laird based his observations on 30 years' experience in the shoe business in Pittsburgh. His subject was "How to Make the Shoeman More Successful."

At the morning session the convention adopted resolutions denouncing so-called "pure shoe bills" as class legislation and advocating the passage of a strictly drawn advertising act that the association may have a proper weapon for the suppression of improper practices."

Officers were elected for the year as follows: A. H. McGowin of Philadelphia, president; John O'Connor of Chicago and William Laird of Pittsburgh, vice-presidents; A. H. Gouting of Philadelphia, secretary; F. D. Gildersleeve of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., treasurer.

Mr. McGowin presided at a dinner at the hotel Tuesday night.

Louis A. Coolidge, treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company, speaking as the personal representative of President Sidney W. Winslow, declared that the company was the one tangible bulwark against the formation of a shoe manufacturers' trust.

"It is essential to your welfare that

they should be competition among shoe manufacturers," he said, "and if by any possibility such a trust should be formed two thirds of the shoe dealers in the United States would have to put the shutters up. The formation of such a trust has often been proposed, and in these days of concentration it would have been effected long ago if it had not been for the interests extended manufacturers of limited resources in the equipment of their factories by the United Shoe Machinery Company.

The little fellow doing 300 pairs a day in some remote country town far from the center of business activities, and the manufacturer doing 30,000 pairs a day, within 10 miles of one Beverly factory, get their machines on precisely the same terms."

Richard J. Healy of Worcester, Mass., urged the need of "a first-class revival in the shoe business."

"There are other lines than can be profitably placed with stocks of shoes," said Mr. Healy. "There is no more logical place for hosiery than a shoe store and leather goods, such as traceling bags, fit in well."

Walter G. Lewis of Boston, in discussing "Sales Force efficiency" and how we may obtain it," expressed a belief that customers are not given the same warm welcome to shoe stores that they receive in many other shops. Salesmen should be trained to receive them cordially, he believed.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

We were discussing the question of whether or not it would be an advantage if the people in America followed the example of their British cousins and shortened their clubs. I left you yesterday with the warning that overswinging was the most common fault in this country, and that to overswing with a shorter club was doubly bad.

Perhaps before going further on that point it will be as well to stop and give some explanation of why the British players as a whole use shorter clubs proportionately to their height than we do. When J. H. Taylor first won the British open championship in 1894 he was the only great exponent of the upright swing as opposed to the orthodox flat sweep known as the St. Andrews style. Since that time we have seen the average swing growing more and more toward the upright, and it must be some satisfaction to Taylor, after his style had been not altogether kindly criticized. It may be due to his great exhibition of golf which would of course win followers for him, and Vardon's perfect grace, though he too did not follow the St. Andrews swing entirely, or it may be an outcome of the endless variety of golf courses with their different kinds of hazards. St. Andrews, you know, is practically free from cross bunkers, and the long, low, raking shot from a flat, sweeping swing is ideal on the famous old course. Perhaps the newer links called for more pitching and consequently the higher ball produced by a more or less upright swing. I do not know. This is merely a supposition I do not make.

Whatever the reason, the fact remains that, generally speaking, the modern style is more upright than that of 15 or 20 years ago. I am referring to British golf at present. With an upright style one stands more over the ball, closer to it as it were, and consequently it is not necessary to have so long a club as with the flat swing when the arms are kept well out from the body in the long sweep on the ground etc. the club's head leaves it. This may be the reason therefore that the idea of shorter clubs found such favor in Great Britain, where the upright style is now the general one.

In America, however, this is not the case. Our players go back much more slowly with a flatter style than is usual in England. This is specially noticeable in iron club shots, which we play

on the screen.

PATRIOTISM IN PICTURES
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Lessons in patriotic art are to be taught to Milwaukee's children by means of the stereopticon, says the Journal. This is one of the plans of Supervisor H. O. Berg of the school extension department. The words of national hymns are to be thrown

FOUR PROMOTED IN SANTA FE RY. FREIGHT SERVICE

LOS ANGELES—Promotions in the Santa Fe freight department have been announced by H. P. Anewalt, general freight agent.

Frederick L. Hanna, who has been appointed general agent of the Santa Fe system at Oakland, will be succeeded in Los Angeles as traveling freight and passenger agent by J. W. Glasgow, who has been promoted after five years as contracting agent in the automobile department. There will be a shifting of positions in the local freight department, and H. H. Francisco, general agent of that department, will shortly appoint one of his aids to fill Mr. Glasgow's place.

R. J. Abbott has been promoted to be contracting agent here. For four years he has been statistical clerk in the general offices.

REAL ESTATE—IOWA

REAL ESTATE, renting, collecting special attention given to property of non-residents. C. J. SCHIMMELER, 205 Security bldg., Sioux City, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE—IOWA

TABLE SUPPLIES

PRISCILLA PREPARED DOUGHNUT FLOUR

Something new, made of choice ingredients, laboratory tested and pure.

NOTHING TO ADD BUT WATER

Makes light, crisp doughnuts of high food value in half the time and at a lower cost than when doughnuts are made the ordinary way.

14 oz. package makes two dozen, 28 oz. pkg. makes four dozen tiny doughnuts at a low price. 15c and 25c respectively.

FOR SALE BY

S. S. Pierce, Cobb, Bates & Yerxa, and all leading grocers of Boston, Park & Thiford, Acker Merrill & Condit, etc., in New York.

15c in stamps and your grocer's address brings you a 14 oz. pkg. by post.

Economy Food Products Co.

141 Sixth Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Be Sure Your Grocer Carries

DOANE'S CRANBERRY JELLY AND SAUCE HOME MADE

Pure and Clean, Delicous in Flavor. Beautiful in Color. Nothing ever as good put on the market.

Send 25c for Half Pint Sample

DELIVERED FREE

I cultivate my own Cranberries. Only Choicest Fruit Used.

NATHANIEL DOANE

Harwichport, Cape Cod, Mass.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Emma Louise Art Shop

Art Needlework and Novelties of Quality

Write for New 1914 Catalog Free

The most complete Catalog of Art Needlework and Novelties published.

Write for Today

Send 4c postage.

All the latest creations in Art Needlework and Novelties—out of the ordinary.

EMMA LOUISE ART SHOP

Dept. 47 BELMONT, N. J.

ROOMS

BACK BAY, 161 St. Botolph St., near Symphony Hall—Stylish rooms in newly furnished house; 3 baths, open plumbing; reasonable; telephone.

BACK BAY, 230 Newbury St.—Desirable sunny rooms; all conv.; tel; business people preferred; tourists accommodated.

BLACKWOOD ST., 8, off St. Botolph, Suite 3—3 connecting rooms; 1 square room; 1 side front room; c. h. w. private family; B. H. 1242 R.

THE RIVERBANK COURT

TO LET UNFURNISHED 2-ROOM APARTMENT, both; facing Charles river. Apply at office or telephone Brookline 4785.

One of the best locations in Winchester, for residential office. Apply to EDWARD T. HARRINGTON, 4 Common St., Winchester.

APARTMENTS AND HOUSES—Practically every vacant property in Roxbury and Dorchester is listed at our office. See KENNETH's Wonderful Lists, 300 Warren St., Roxbury. Tel. 365.

THIS Dainty Box of Lavender

is waiting to be sent to you 10 cents postage.

The Lavender Shop

634 State St., Worcester, Mass.

SHAMPOOING HAIRDRESSING MANUFACTURING CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSING

149 Tremont St., Room 414, Boston Tel. Oxford 4722

THE NEW SHOP

Baby Bonnet

WHITE, COTTON, PINK OR BLUE, SIZE 1.

1.00 In ordering give age. Immediate delivery.

R. A. WALSH, 117 Hancock Street, QUINCY, MASS.

WHITE CREAM

One of the most perfect facial creams ever made. It is the only cream in the world, price \$1.00, that will not only remove all the wrinkles, but will also make the skin smooth and elastic.

DR. RANDALL'S COLD CREAM

is one of the best facial creams ever made. It is the only cream in the world, price \$1.00, that will not only remove all the wrinkles, but will also make the skin smooth and elastic.

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CLEANING AND DYEING

Take Advantage of the PARCEL POST

With its cheap transportation and have your

CLEANING AND DYEING

Done by America's Greatest, Best and Most Complete Cleaning and Dyeing Works. Our reputation for fine work and efficient service is nation-wide. Ladies' Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Street Costumes, Fine Laces, Silks, Gloves (colored Gloves a specialty), Feathers, Slippers, Gentlemen's Dress and Business Suits, Overcoats, Gloves, Hats, Household Draperies, Hangings, Etc.

Our Illustrated Booklet and Price List Will Be Sent Upon Request. Address FOOTER'S DYE WORKS, Cumberland, Maryland

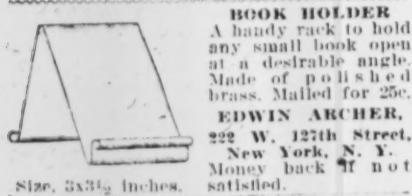
VULCANIZED FIBRE

Vulcanized Fibre

In Sheets, Tubes, Rods, Washers and Manufactured Shapes.

Empire Manufacturing Co., WILMINGTON, DEL.

BOOK HOLDERS



BOOK MARKERS

VERA MARKERS

We bind this magazine in buckram in standard colors at \$1.25 per volume.

W. S. LOCKE, Bookbinder, 17 Merchants Row, Boston, Tel. Main 3215-W.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TERITORY MANAGERS (four) in Ohio for advertising, magazine, encyclopedias and sales work with grocery trade. Product well established. Salary and stock interest. Right most able to make nominal investment in new company taking over profitable business. C. A. SPENCE, Sales Manager, Akron, Ohio.

LEATHER GOODS

LEATHER CASES, carrying three books; special lot to be closed out at \$2.00; made to sell at \$3.50. Send money order and if not perfectly satisfactory, money will be returned.

THE HYDE PARK BINDER

100 E. Hyde Park, Mass.

NURSERIES

FINE SOUTHWESTERN TREES Catalogue free on request. T. F. Ewton, special agent, Dallas, Texas. TEXAS NURSERY COMPANY, Sherman, Texas.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS FILMS enlarged, hand-colored platinum. A. S. H. STUDIOS, 246 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED

REFINED Swiss woman desires position, attendant or housekeeper, to small family; experienced references; \$10 per week. 1-14, 9930 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y.

SOUTHERN RESORTS

Hotel Chamberlin OLD POINT COMFORT Booklets at MARTINS, 100 W. 45th St., New York. MOND & WHITCOMB, 206 Washington St., HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPT., 100 W. 45th St., New York. Address G. F. ADAMS, Mrs. Fortress Monroe, Va.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Intended to appear in all editions of

SATURDAY'S MONITOR

Should reach the Monitor office

NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY AFTERNOON

To insure proper Classification

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Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

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CLEANING AND DYEING

Take Advantage of the PARCEL POST

With its cheap transportation and have your

CLEANING AND DYEING

Done by America's Greatest, Best and Most Complete Cleaning and Dyeing Works. Our reputation for fine work and efficient service is nation-wide. Ladies' Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Street Costumes, Fine Laces, Silks, Gloves (colored Gloves a specialty), Feathers, Slippers, Gentlemen's Dress and Business Suits, Overcoats, Gloves, Hats, Household Draperies, Hangings, Etc.

Our Illustrated Booklet and Price List Will Be Sent Upon Request. Address FOOTER'S DYE WORKS, Cumberland, Maryland

VULCANIZED FIBRE

MUSICAL SUPPLIES

WE WILL MAIL A COPY FREE!

And you'll enjoy reading this free booklet. It tells you things you ought to know.

J. H. ELLIS,
416 Perles Bldg.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

PLACE CARDS

THE JOLLY TOTS
hand painted place cards, 10c each, 12 for \$1.25 per hundred. Menus, etc., with little Canadian figures to order. BEE LIGHTYFOOT, 484 Cooper St., Ottawa, Can.

ST. LOUIS SHOES

Men and Women of Particular Tastes

will be especially interested in the character of the footwear we show. There is nothing better made than our complete line of

French, Shriner & Urner's

SHOES FOR MEN

at \$6.00 to \$8.00

Our Queen Quality shoes for women are unsurpassed at the price. Both sold exclusively by us.

BRANDT'S
THE PLEAZZL SHOE HOUSE

616-618 Washington Ave

ASK TO SEE
THE "KNOX" SHOE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

G. H. Boehmer Shoe Co.,
818 Olive Street, Opp. Post Office
ST. LOUIS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The tone quality, materials and workmanship in every detail of construction make the

ESTEY

Pianos and Player Pianos thoroughly reliable regardless of price consideration.

The Estey Company

1116 OLIVE STREET

Geo. Kilgen & Son
PIPE ORGANS

Send for Catalogue

ST. LOUIS, MO.

TAILORS

Hotel Chamberlin

OLD POINT COMFORT

Booklets at MARTINS, 100 W. 45th St., New York.

MOND & WHITCOMB, 206

Washington St., HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPT., 100 W. 45th St., New York.

Address G. F. ADAMS, Mrs. Fortress Monroe, Va.

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ALBERT B. GROVES

ARCHITECT
Stock Exchange Building

314 N. Fourth Street

ST. LOUIS

CONTRACTORS

W. H. SUTHERLAND

Leath Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Churches, Banks and Office Bldgs.

Charcies a specialty.

CONTRACTORS

CROWN-ALL HAT CO.

SEVENTH ST. ST. LOUIS NINTH ST. PINE

\$3.00 and \$2.00 Hats

Silk Hats \$5.00

CONTRACTORS

John Worstenholm

WALL PAPER AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS

Room Moulding, Job Plastering,

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915 S. Vandeventer Av., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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ALBERT B. GROVES

ARCHITECT

Stock Exchange Building

314 N. Fourth Street

ST. LOUIS

CONTRACTORS

A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.

415 Washington Ave.

Phone Bell Main 812

ST. LOUIS

CONTRACTORS

RESTAURANTS

Bakery, Lunch Room & Restaurant

A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.

415 Washington Ave.

Phone Bell Main 812

ST. LOUIS

Special Dining Room on Second Floor for Ladies

CONTRACTORS

W. E. McMAHAN

General Insurance

Fire, Liability, Surety Bonds

Automobiles a Specialty

Phones, Olive 168-Central 800

1045 Pierce Building

St. Louis, Mo.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

Moerschell Electric & Supply Co.

Successors to Macinich

Electric & Supply Co.

Local Agents

LBA STORAGE BATTERIES

Electrical equipment for automobiles.

Service Station, all Electric Systems.

Charging, Exp. wiring and repairing.

Phone Lindell 2758

ST. LOUIS

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WANTS

YOUR HEAD

700 Pine St.

TRADE MARK

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

1823 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Matthews

WANTS

YOUR HEAD

700 Pine St.

TRADE MARK

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

ALFRED MATTHEWS, Hatter, St. Louis

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CONTRACTORS

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CROWN-ALL HAT CO.

SEVENTH ST. ST. LOUIS NINTH ST. PINE

\$3.00 and \$2.00 Hats

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ART MILLER'S ART SHOP
41st Lake Park Ave.

Expert service in framing and glazing.

BOOKS A new and complete line, Book

Markers, Leather Goods and Cross and

Crown Jewelry. HELEN C. LEDGER

WOOD, 706 Lake View Blvd., 116 So.

Michigan Ave., Chicago.

CLEANERS' Gowns, Buses, Gloves, Curtains

and Pillows. Miss M. Apparel. Wm. E.

Black, 6330 Madison Ave., Tel. H. P. 178.

CORSETS Corset. Comfort.

Economy Style. Front and back lace.

Repairs one year free. MME. CORINE,

901 N. Clark St., 200 S. State St.,

Chicago. Tel. HAR. 5551.

ELECTRIC CAR. Refined woman, owner

and driver of luxurios car, wishes to

arrange with ladies by the hour, day, or

week. Phone 2297 Drexel. MRS. MAE

FLANDERS

222 S. MICHIGAN BLVD.

Individual Designs/Gowns and Frocks

For Every Occasion.

F. R. M. CO. 120 S. HOES

302 East 63rd St.

FURRER-E. WAINWRIGHT

EXCLUSIVE FURS

235 Drexel Blvd. Phone Drexel 1114

GIFT SHOP (KADE) -Unusual selection

novelties, hand-wrought jewelry, metal-

ware, pottery and baskets. 1316 E. 47th St.

GIFT STUDIO, formerly Gift Shop, 1628

Fine Arts Bldg. Hand-made gifts in

great variety.

GROCERY AND MARKET GARNERS

500 N. Clark St. 515 Rogers Park

Phones 511-512-576

GROCERIES Fruits and Vegetables

ALBERT WENDT, 1836 Foster Ave.

Phone Edgewater 6055

GROCERIES "Service" quality, fair

price, efficient delivery. Orchard & Orchid

1342 E. 37th St. Tel. Hyde Park 3655.

HAIRDRESSING Manicuring, Fine Hair

GHDY. 1000 MARSHAL GHDY. 1435

E. 47th St. Tel. MARY E. H. P. 3865.

HARDWARE CUTLERY Goods

STEINH. HARDWARE CO.

15 W. Van Buren St., near State

HATS - GOWNS - WAISTS - MAUD

JEANNETTE PEAK, 10A DOMINIC,

1342 E. 47th St. Tel. Hyde Park 3942.

HATS - REGENT HAT SHOP

4721 Dorchester Ave.

Old hats removed. Prices reasonable

HENRY HEPNER & CO.

3rd Floor, Mentor Bldg., 111 So. State St.

IMPORTER of Chinese and Japanese Koo-

ties for Exclusive Shops. J. P. WAB-

BIE. No. 17 North Wabash Ave. Tele-

phone Central 5523.

LAUNDRY - PURITY LAUNDRY, 1122

Foster Ave. Phone Edge 4299. A trial

from you will be appreciated.

LAUNDRY - TAILOR AND IMPORTER -

1 M. BATH, 1200 N. Clark St., 2001

1507 E. 53rd Street.

MILLINERY of distinctive style and fancy

sets may be seen at the WRIGHT

HAT SHOP, Suite 201, 116 So. Mich. Ave.

MILLINERY - FRANCES VEACH

1333 EAST 47TH STREET

Individually in Design and Style.

MILLINERY - Conservative styles and

prices. CORA M. LUDOLPH, 306 Car-

roll Ave. Kodak 499.

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HARRY A. FALES

Tel. Mid. 2554. 5628 Harper Ave.

and Suburb.

PLANO TUNING AND REPAIRS

High Class. Watch, Wrist, call on

WM. WEBER, 206 N. Rockwell St.

PICTURES AND FRAMING A specialty

Arts and Crafts novelties, inexpensive,

suitable for wedding, birthday and re-

membrance gifts. J. SHIFFMAN, Fine

Art, 116 W. Michigan Ave., 5017.

PRINTERS - KENFIELD LACE CO.

PUBLICATIONS CATALOGS, BOOKS,

LETS - Day and night. Pressrooms and

lithographs. 445-447 Plymouth court.

Phone Harrison 251-100. All departments.

ROOFING-Shingle and prepared. GEO.

A. KYLE. Established 1884. Chicago

and Suburb. Phone 1200. Grace 3668.

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HARRY A. FALES

Tel. Mid. 2554. 5628 Harper Ave.

and Suburb.

REPAIRS - H. WILKIN & SELLERY

201 N. Clark St., 1624 W. Madison

SUITES - Men's, Women's, and Over-

size. M. H. MENCZER, 144 South Akard St.

SHAMPOOING

Martha Matilda Harper's Method

BERTHA F. FARQUHAR, 838 Marshall

Field bldg., Tel. Priv. Ex. 1, Local 170

TAILOR - Men's, Women's, and Over-

size. M. H. MENCZER, 144 South Akard St.

TAILOR - Ladies' and gentlemen's

cleaning, repairing, and pressing. WAL-

TER J. UHR, 1449 E. 47th St., Chicago.

TAILOR for men and women. Imported

and Domestic Woollens. Suits from \$30

up. MAX VOLKMANN, 1407 Belmont

Ave. Tel. Grand 362.

TAILORING good clothes to order at rea-

sonable prices. WILKIN & SELLERY

201 N. Clark St., 1624 W. Madison

SUITES - Men's, Women's, and Over-

size. M. H. MENCZER, 144 South Akard St.

EVANSTON, ILL.

DRY GOODS - LORD'S - Special values in

Underwear and Hosiery. Munsing

Union Suits, 55c, Black and Colored

Silk Hose, \$1.00.

GROCERS HENRY J. SCHR

The Reliable Personal service, fair dealing,

quality of goods the best, prompt de-

livery. 660 Davis St.

JEWELRY, MELLINGER, and WORKS

HENRY J. SCHR

131 N. Clark St., 1624 W. Madison

SUITES - Men's, Women's, and Over-

size. M. H. MENCZER, 144 South Akard St.

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JEWELRY, MELLINGER, and WORKS

Real Estate Market

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

Back Bay investment property appears again to be a prominent factor in the day's transactions of real estate, as it has proven to be a most desirable place for surplus money, and so long as their construction continues to solve the problems of convenient housekeeping they are likely to remain in favor among those who live in them and those who demand large dividends.

Papers have gone to record transferring title to two large five-story and basement brick apartment houses on Ivy street, near Audubon road, owned by Edith B. Speare, and assessed for \$66,000. The lots aggregate 11,187 square feet, and carry \$19,500 of the taxed value. Harry B. Blackmore is the buyer.

Final papers passed yesterday in the sale by the Associated Trust, of the five-story, stone-front mercantile building and 4351 square feet of land, at 146 to 150 Congress street, to Amory A. Lawrence and another. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$142,400, of which \$104,400 is on the land. The Associated Trust takes back a 10-year lease of the property.

In connection with the above sale, Amory A. Lawrence and another, transfer to the Associated Trust, property in Brookline, as follows: 138 Mountfort street, frame dwelling, 16,250 feet of land, assessed on \$19,500, of which \$15,500 is on the land; adjoining lot, 16,250 feet of land, assessed on \$15,500; corner of St. Mary's street, 20,714 feet of land, and on Euston street; 22,240 feet of land, assessed on \$23,300. In all the above transactions the brokers were Henderson & Ross, and Alfred H. Howard.

Property in the South End district sold today, includes three 4-story brick buildings numbered 11 to 17 Compton street near Washington street, together with 3640 square feet of land. This estate is taxed to Benjamin Cohen for \$27,600 of which \$8200 is land value. Morris Wieso is the buyer.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Sale is reported of No. 8 Longellow street, Dorchester, being a seven-room frame dwelling with modern improvements and 4154 square feet of land, assessed on a total valuation of \$3000. The grantor was Thomas E. Rothwell, the purchaser, David A. Yuill, who has also purchased from the same grantor, No. 81 Devon street, Dorchester, being a 10-room frame dwelling, house with improvements and 3770 square feet of land, assessed on a valuation of \$5100. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the buyer.

SOUTH BOSTON SALE

Amy G. Willis has sold to Ralph H. Wright the frame dwelling house and lot of land containing 1361 square feet on Silver street, between Dorchester street and G street, assessed in her name for \$1600.

WEST ROXBURY ESTATE

The single frame house owned by Annie N. Halden et al, located 59 Farrington street near Clement avenue, has been purchased by Sarah M. Hanlon. The improvements are taxed on \$3000 and the 4700 square feet of land carry an additional \$600.

BRIGHTON PURCHASE

Jane McMurry has purchased from Ethel R. Milliner, 8674 square feet of vacant land on Cheswick Hill avenue, Brighton, valued by the assessors at \$2600.

SALE IN CHARLESTOWN

The frame dwelling house known as 101 Decatur street, near Medford street, Charlestown, owned by Lillie White, has been sold to Harris S. Liner. The assessed valuation is \$1600, including 1037 square feet of land in the lot worth \$600.

OREGON GOVERNOR IS UNDER ARREST

PORLAND, Ore.—Gov. Oswald West, Secretary of State Ben Olcott and State Treasurer Thomas B. Kay were arrested nominally on Tuesday on warrants issued at the instance of Labor Commissioner O. P. Hoff to test the eight-hour law as affecting all the employees of the state institutions over which the three state officers, as a state board, have control.

The Governor is exempt from arrest under the constitution, but in a conference with the labor commissioner he waived his exemption in order to have a final test of the law.

LOS ANGELES TREE PLANTING TO BEGIN

LOS ANGELES—The board of public works has authorized the park department to put into operation at once the tree-planting proposition for which the city council recently made an appropriation of \$3500, says the Tribune.

It was considered desirable and consistent to plant on those streets which were connected with the county good roads system the same variety of trees that have been planted by the county forestry department.

WESTERNERS DEDICATE SCHOOL

ST. PAUL—Before a large audience of St. Louis Park residents, Gov. A. O. Eberhart recently formally closed the dedication of the new \$60,000 high school completed in that village, says the Dispatch.

POSTOFFICE UNDER INQUIRY

MINNEAPOLIS—The most rigorous and general investigation of a United States postoffice on record is proceeding here, says the Journal.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Blue Hill, 1515-19, ward 24: William H. Gribble, architect, Boston, Mass.; 13: Boston Fish Market Corporation; brick stores.

Thompson st., 4, ward 20: Norman Clark, Jas. F. Bell, frame dwelling.

Daniell st., 7, ward 23: L. B. Moulton, frame locker.

Brown st., 15, ward 7: Southgate Press, J. H. Worsley & Co., after printing, etc.

Cambridge st., 20-32, ward 8: Fred L. Hewitt, fire lodgings.

Sunnyside av., 35, ward 26: Thomas Slatte; after dwelling.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Associated Trust to Amory A. Lawrence est., Congress st., d.; 1: Benjamin Cohen to Morris Wieso, Compton st., q.; \$1.

Same to Amory A. Lawrence est., Compton st., q.; \$1.

Edith B. Speare to Harry B. Blackman, Ivy st., 2 lots; q.; \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Annie Eccleson est., to Joseph Peice et al., Orient av.; q.; \$1550.

ROXBURY

Timothy McCarthy est., to City of Boston, Oriental et al.; q.; \$1355.

Catherine J. Hardy to Jessie J. Harvey et al., Woodville sq.; w.; \$1.

Wyer, Litman & Rebecca G. Litman, Johnston pk.; q.; \$1.

DORCHESTER

Hub Real Estate Corporation to Fred J. Weyant, Bernard and Kingsdale st.; q.; \$1.

Fred J. Weyant to Hub Real Estate Corporation, Bernard and Kingsdale st.; q.; \$1.

Old Colony Real Estate Association, Inc., to Eugene F. O'Connor, Summer st.; q.; \$1.

Benard Rice to Esther Rice, Wayland st., Johnston pk.; q.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

John A. Hayes et al. to Frederick M. Glynn, South st.; q.; \$1.

Annie N. Halden et al. to Sarah M. Hamon, Farrington st.; w.; \$1.

BRIGHTON

Mary M. Murphy to Annie M. Debie et al., Tremont st.; q.; \$1.

Etzel R. Milline to Jane McMurry, Chiswick rd.; q.; \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Lillie White to Harris S. Liner, Decatur st.; q.; \$1.

HYDE PARK

John D. Ballard to John H. Elliot, Lexington av.; q.; \$1.

CHELSEA

Anna J. Black to Grace Ingalls, Washington av.; q.; \$1.

Cheska says, back to Margaret M. Bosen, Clinton st.; q.; \$1.

REVERE

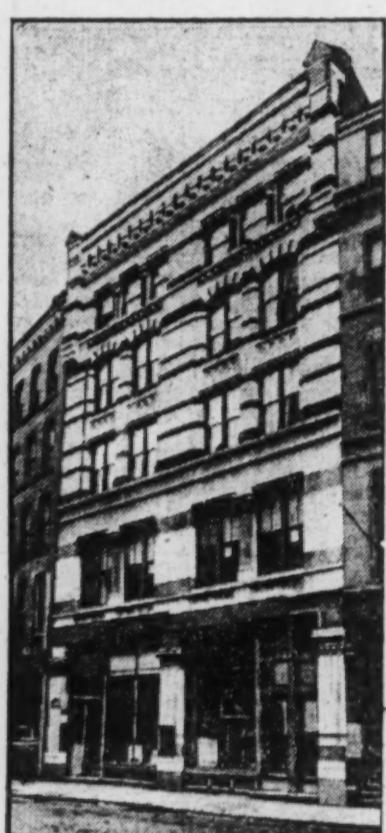
Mabel F. Carson to Carmel Murielio, Beech rd. and Pomona st.; q.; \$1.

Agnes L. Sullivan to Maria Marotta, Tailey av.; q.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Charles H. Cronin, to city of Boston, Canterbury st.; w.; \$1.

MERCANTILE BLOCK, CONGRESS STREET



BOUGHT BY AMORY A. LAWRENCE ET AL FROM THE ASSOCIATED TRUST

SHIPPING NEWS

Coastwise vessels coming around Cape Cod proceeded with caution today because of the adverse weather conditions.

A wireless message reported the steamer Grecian, bound to Boston, from Philadelphia, had dropped anchors off Pollock rip early this morning. Aster of the Grecian is a steamer supposed to be the Juanita from Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk. Today the crew of the tender Azalea are reported to have rescued the crew of six of the schooner John Paul of Ellsworth, Me., which sank Monday while being towed to port by the revenue cutter Acushnet.

After the cutter Gresham left Boston this forenoon for Vineyard sound, wireless message was sent her to proceed to the immediate aid of the Boston schooner Helen Montague, in distress off Pollock rip.

A wireless received here from the Acushnet reported the Montague had lost her mizzen mast. Rescue of the crew of three men on board the Lehigh Valley barge 788, which broke adrift from the tug Irvington and went on the bar off Great Point was effected Tuesday night by the Coskata coast

guards who put out in their lifeboat. The Boston fishing schooner Two Brothers, Captain Larsen, reached Nantucket harbor after being swept seaward when her mooring off Sankaty head parted. A volunteer crew from the cutter Acushnet took off the crew of the schooner G. M. Porter, Perth Amboy for Rockland with coal, when the vessel dragged in near Lewis wharf.

Captain Bunnell of the Clyde liner Carib, which reached port today, stated that he passed a sunken three-masted schooner off Cape Pogue Tuesday, which is probably the John Paul, which sank while in tow of the revenue cutter Acushnet. Captain Bunnell reported that he had rounded Cape Cod and come into the bay with no guides but his sounding lead, owing to thick vapor rising from the water. Adverse conditions were encountered on the passage from Jacksonville and Brunswick. She brought 40,000 railroad ties, and general cargo, tying up at Lewis wharf.

The O. W. R. & N. Company recently has conducted a series of corn displays

in the Northwest with corn grown from seed which is distributed free to the farmers last spring. Now, to give further impetus to corn culture in the Northwest, it proposes to conduct these contests among the boys.

The O. W. R. & N. Company will

give cash and other prizes in each county, says the Oregonian, but it is

believed that the local bankers', mer-

chants' and farmers' organizations will

supplement this with additional awards.

The company will supply acclimated

seed to boys who enter into the contests.

It will supply seed, also, to

farmers who want to grow corn on their own places. In its seed distribution

planned for next spring the company

agrees to buy all the corn grown from

this seed that in turn can be used for

seed and to pay for it at the rate of

\$80 per ton.

Corn clubs have worked wonderful

results in other states; they have stimu-

lated the production of corn and have

encouraged boys, and girls, too, in agri-

cultural pursuits.

The O. W. R. & N. Company recently

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Now, to give further impetus to corn

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conduct these contests among the boys.

To annex the Big Horn section in

Wyoming as Denver trade territory,

which is made feasible through the open-

ing of this country by the Burlington

railroad. Hitherto much of this trade

has gone to Kansas City and Omaha. In

starting the movement a trade excursion

will be sent from Denver through the

territory, probably next month.

To advertise Colorado's new farm

lands and the abundant supply of water

for irrigation purposes and bring many

farmers to Colorado. In this connection

the Chamber of Commerce is working

with Governor Ammons in obtaining

plans from other states, by which state

funds may be lent to farmers on a safe

and helpful basis.

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News of Finance and Business

DEMAND FOR WOOL DERIVES NEW VIGOR FROM GOODS TRADE

Favorable Start Is Made in the Boston Market on New Business for the Current Year—Quotations Are Firm and Sample Lots Are Taken in Fair Quantities

Success in a fair degree has attended the opening of the heavy-weight goods this month thus far, and considerable purchasing of wool has resulted.

Sales for the first two weeks of the new year, in fact, have exceeded expectations, and appear to be due to a realization of the fact that the market is statistically strong.

Values are pretty well sustained also, and no price cutting of any importance is recorded, the movement of stock, although not active, being steady and of gratifying volume.

Wools suitable for overcoatings are in request, the sample fabrics shown by domestic manufacturers finding favor with the trade, so that a large proportion of the early orders seem likely to be placed for domestic products, despite the fact that attractive competing foreign lines are also displayed.

It is hoped that similar success will attend the general opening of dress goods, which is at hand. The outlook is declared to be better than was anticipated, and in some respects even more promising than it was at the corresponding period last year, when tariff uncertainty was an extremely deterrent factor.

In addition to the more promising recent aspect of the goods market, there appears to be a firmer tone for wool quotations abroad. The foreign primary markets have shown a hardening tendency since the turn of the year, and increased firmness in Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony and South America may mean lessened competition for domestic clips.

Nevertheless manufacturers are well aware of the fact that importations of wool have started the year in much greater volume than was reported for the corresponding opening fortnight of 1913. More wool was bought at the last

ADVANCE IN SHORT TERM NOTE ISSUES

Easier Money Conditions Afford Better Market for Securities of This Class and Yield Is Consequently Lower

SOME GOOD INCREASES

NEW YORK—Some indication of what continued ease in the money market is likely to mean for the entire investment market is afforded by the advance that has already taken place in short term notes. Within the past short term issues of early maturities have moved up sufficiently to reduce the return on them about half a point on the average.

The greatest improvement has been in Missouri Pacific three-year 5 per cent notes, due June 1, 1914. These have advanced nearly six points in two weeks, the yield going down from 28 per cent to 24 per cent. Chesapeake & Ohio 4½ per cent notes, due the same date, have advanced from 7 per cent to a 5.20 per cent yield basis in the past week.

Eric's notes have also advanced substantially. The yield on the \$12,500,000 issue due April 8 and the \$4,500,000 is due Oct. 1 of this year has declined more than a point in the last week and ½ points in three weeks. They are now selling to return 4.40 per cent and 4.60 per cent respectively. The \$10,000,000 issue, due April 1, 1915, has declined one point in yield.

Probably the only exception to the general advance in notes has been in the International & Great Northern 5.000,000 5 per cent issue, due Aug. 1, 1914, which have declined about two points in a week, the yield advancing from 10.50 per cent to 14 per cent.

The following table shows yields on representative short term issues have declined in the past three weeks, and since the low prices of the first of last August:

| | Dec. | Jan. 13 | Dec. 20 | Aug. 1 | Yield | since |
|----------------------|-------|---------|---------|--------|-------|-------|
| Am. Cap 5s '15 | 4.75 | 5.45 | 6.20 | 1.45 | | |
| H. R. T. 5s '18 | 4.25 | 4.90 | 6.10 | 1.85 | | |
| Ches. & O. 4½s '14 | 5.20 | 7.00 | 7.60 | 2.40 | | |
| Eric 5s '15 | 5.50 | 6.50 | 7.00 | 2.10 | | |
| Int'l. Cons. 4½s '14 | 4.25 | 5.25 | 5.50 | 1.25 | | |
| Int'l. Cons. 4½s '14 | 4.25 | 5.25 | 5.50 | 1.25 | | |
| Mo. Pac. 5s '14 | 14.00 | 28.00 | 9.50 | 4.50 | | |
| N. Y. Cons. 14 | 4.10 | 5.40 | 3.35 | 1.25 | | |
| N. Y. Cons. 14 | 6.05 | 9.50 | 7.00 | 2.85 | | |
| No. Pac. 5s '14 | 4.20 | 5.00 | 5.30 | 1.80 | | |
| St. Louis 5s '17 | 5.45 | 5.70 | 5.95 | .50 | | |
| Unif. Trust 6s '17 | | | | | | |

*Advance. Decline in yield since Dec. 20. These notes were sold in November on a 6.50 per cent basis.

OPTIMISTIC IN MODERATE WAY

NEW YORK—President Alexander of National Bank of Commerce, is quoted as saying: "New currency legislation will cause heavy transfers of reserves and large shifting of credit, but my judgment is that they will be made without serious disturbance. I am not expecting hard times or a long period of business depression, but I am conservatively optimistic. Perhaps the most favorable feature of the situation is the present apparent attitude of the federal authorities."

The Maine Steamship Company, which subsequently went into the Eastern Steamship Corporation, was owned for years by the New Haven through the Hartford & New York Transportation Company, which carried 6667 \$50 shares of the Maine company on its books at \$1,146.387 and 16 6 per cent bonds at \$17,300, a total of \$1,163,687. The New Haven still holds the 16 bonds, carrying them at the same book value.

As the capitalization of the Eastern Steamship Corporation consists of 67,500 shares of common stock, 30,000 shares of preferred and \$8,500,000 5 per cent bonds, of which \$2,800,000 are reserved for paying or refunding underlying bonds now outstanding, the New Haven ownership in the securities amounts to about 50 per cent of the preferred, 29.6 per cent of the common and 43.8 per cent of the bonded debt. So far as management goes, however, the New Haven is in reality a "silent partner."

New Haven owns 25,317 shares, or 50 per cent of the stock of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, acquired in 1911. It has not since added to or diminished its holdings and the book value—i. e., \$2,524,500—is the same figure at which it was originally carried. Thus the stock is valued at slightly under par. In addition New Haven

owns all of the \$3,250,000 4 per cent debentures of the Merchants & Miners.

For the five months ended Nov. 30, 1913, the New Haven had a loss of \$1,000,000, and a net loss of \$1,000,000.

Shanghai cable says British soap company has been formed for manufacture of soap and products in China, with nominal capital of £35,000,000. Combine includes Lever Brothers, Brunner-Mond, Crosfield, Gossage and Erasmic Companies.

COTTON CONSUMED DURING DECEMBER

WASHINGTOM—A census report just issued showed cotton consumed during December, 1913, to have been 482,198 bales last year. Cotton in manufacturing establishments on Dec. 31, was 1,801,285 bales, compared with 1,705,204 in 1912; and in independent warehouses was 3,371,363 bales against 3,235,304 last year.

Imports were 15,812 equivalent 500 pound bales against 24,846 in 1912 and exports were 1,230,830 running bales, compared with 1,391,394 last year.

Cotton spindles active during December were 31,001,664 compared with 30,153,747 in 1912.

LIBRARY RECEIVES RARE PICTURE

STOCKTON, Cal.—T. J. Steiney has presented to the Stockton Free Public Library a picture of the old Frank Stewart library which stood where the present library now stands, says the Record. It was a monument to Frank Stewart, J. D. Peters, C. M. Weber and Dr. Hazelton.

The present library building is noted for its solid columns of beautiful Iony marble and its trimmings and borders of cedar. Amador marble. It is one of the few buildings in the state setting forth the beauty of the native California stone. The stone for the proposed addition to the library, covered by a budget asking for \$80,000, will probably be of Alaska stone and marble.

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA—Keystone Telephone Company earnings for December \$107,805, increase \$8215. Surplus \$27,687, decrease \$1131. Fiscal year ended Dec. 31: Gross earnings \$1,265,779, increase \$48,350; surplus \$519,078, increase \$13,333.

CANADA'S HEAVY BORROWINGS

PHILADELPHIA—Canadian loans

placed in London in 1913 were: Government £7,000,000, provinces £2,900,600, municipalities £15,437,348, railways £26,770,250, miscellaneous £10,000,000, total £62,000,000. The borrowings in London in 1912 were £25,083,000.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE'S YEAR

CHICAGO—Board of Trade receipts last year were \$402,430 and disbursements \$395,085. Bonded indebtedness is \$944,300, and of this amount the Board of Trade has purchased and holds for cancellation \$74,300 par value.

Money to the amount of \$15,000 now stands to the board's credit on the books of the telegraph companies.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged; London beets steady, Jan. 9 2½d, Feb. 9 3d, May 9 6d.

NEW HAVEN TO FIND A BUYER OF HOLDINGS

To Whom Company Will Dispose of Its Properties and at What Price Now Paramount Question—A Railroad Proposition

RETAIN SOUND LINES

Divested of its ocean steamship lines, its trolley holdings and its Boston & Maine stock, the vast New Haven transportation structure will revert to a more elementary type—a street railroad proposition, save for the possible operation of steamboat lines on the sound.

In accordance with the agreement reached with the department of justice the road will, in addition to the relinquishment of its trolley and its ownership of Boston & Maine, give up its holdings in the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, the Eastern Steamship Corporation, and the Maine Steamship Company. The decision as to whether the New Haven shall be allowed to retain its sound lines, important auxiliaries of its system, now rests with the interstate commerce commission.

To whom shall the New Haven dispose of its holdings and at what price is now the paramount question. New Haven became a large stockholder in the Eastern Steamship Corporation during 1911-12. On June 30, 1912, it appeared as the holder of 15,000 shares of preferred stock, 20,000 shares of common and \$2,500,000 5 per cent first mortgage bonds. Since that time the company has neither increased nor diminished its ownership, although it has been obliged to write down the book value of the common stock from \$840,000 to \$300,000. The preferred is carried on the books at \$1,462,500 and the bonds at \$2,337,500, the original figures. Thus the common is valued at \$15 per share, the preferred at 97½ and the bonds at the same figure. These securities are, therefore, carried at considerably above current market values, as the nominal price of the common is \$5 to \$6 per share, the preferred \$35, and the bonds \$60.

The Eastern Steamship Corporation was formed in December, 1911, as a consolidation of the old Eastern Steamship Company, the Metropolitan Steamship Company, and the Maine Steamship Company. The Eastern and Metropolitan lines were originally a part of the Consolidated Steamship Company, and with the collapse of that combine they were placed in receivership.

Upon the adjustment of their affairs control went to local banking people, and although never publicly acknowledged, it is generally understood that the New Haven had no inconsiderable interest in the properties.

The Maine Steamship Company, which subsequently went into the Eastern Steamship Corporation, was owned for years by the New Haven through the Hartford & New York Transportation Company, which carried 6667 \$50 shares of the Maine company on its books at \$1,146.387 and 16 6 per cent bonds at \$17,300, a total of \$1,163,687. The New Haven still holds the 16 bonds, carrying them at the same book value.

As the capitalization of the Eastern Steamship Corporation consists of 67,500 shares of common stock, 30,000 shares of preferred and \$8,500,000 5 per cent bonds, of which \$2,800,000 are reserved for paying or refunding underlying bonds now outstanding, the New Haven ownership in the securities amounts to about 50 per cent of the preferred, 29.6 per cent of the common and 43.8 per cent of the bonded debt. So far as management goes, however, the New Haven is in reality a "silent partner."

New Haven owns 25,317 shares, or 50 per cent of the stock of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, acquired in 1911. It has not since added to or diminished its holdings and the book value—i. e., \$2,524,500—is the same figure at which it was originally carried. Thus the stock is valued at slightly under par. In addition New Haven

WOOLENS NOW QUOTED LOWER

NEW YORK—Substantial reductions in the wholesale price of staple serges, unfinished worsteds, clays, cheviots and other woolen goods for the fall of 1914 were announced in the trade Tuesday. The cut is understood to be a direct result of the new tariff schedules and anticipated competition from abroad.

Prices on serges, clays, unfinished worsteds and French backs are 20 to 37½ cents below last fall.

BRITISH CAPITAL ISSUES IN 1913

LONDON—The amount of new capital issues in Great Britain in 1913 was £245,336,000, compared with £211,336,000 in 1912. Of the capital issues last year, £49,236,000 was for the United Kingdom, £3,752,000 for India and Ceylon, £94,956,000 for British colonies and £97,908,000 for foreign countries.

The average capital supplied by Great Britain has been more than a billion dollars yearly since 1907.

The following tabulation shows New Haven's ownership in the Eastern Steamship Corporation, the Merchants & Miners and the original Maine Steamship Company; also book values on June 30:

| | 1913 | 1912 |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Eastern SS. Ownership, £1,000,000 con. | 15,000 | 14,662,500 |
| For 6% shares..... | 20,000 | 22,000 |
| Com. shares..... | 2,500 | 2,437,500 |
| 5% bonds..... | 2,500,000 | 2,437,500 |
| Other shares..... | 25,317 | 2,524,500 |
| 4% bonds..... | 3,250,000 | 3,250,000 |
| 6% bonds..... | 16,000 | 17,300 |
| Merged with Eastern Steamship..... | | |

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

| 1914 | 1913 |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Exchanges..... | \$28,500,202 |
| Com. shares..... | 2,192,975 |
| Balances..... | 3,041,835 |
| Merchants & Miners..... | |
| Other shares..... | 25,317 |
| 5% bonds..... | 3,250,000 |
| 4% bonds..... | 3,250,000 |

THE HOME FORUM

True Knowledge Gives Authority

What gives a man authority as guide, teacher, counselor, is not our belief in his infallibility, but our belief in his knowledge; if we believe that he knows something we do not know, he becomes thereby an authority to us. . . . The authority of the writers of the New Testament is exactly of this kind. An inspired writer is one who is believed to have been where we have not been and to have seen what we have not seen. Jesus . . . is like one describing what is before his eyes; what he knows to be true, because he sees it while he is saying it. It is, in short, the authority that always attends knowledge. He who knows anything and can speak with certainty carries conviction with him, though we do not believe him to have been infallible, nor is it thought necessary to believe him so in order to give to him the authority.—James Freeman Clarke.

Filipino Schools Neat

Improvement of the school grounds in the Philippines is one mark of the good work being done there in general education. The pupils and townspersons take a pride in having their fences neat, and they even are beginning to develop good lawns.

Christian Memories

One secret of happiness may be found in learning to make the most Christian use of memory. Memory is given us to use happily. The Christian's best and dearest memories should be his brightest prophecies. The trust past goes before us and waits for us. The future shall be all that has been and more. Our sorrow shall be our song.—Dr. Newman Smyth.

JOSEPH, A LESSON IN FORGIVING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOSEPH acts toward his brothers reveal a nature to be emulated by all. Strong tender, forgiving, he became a leader among others, a forceful man able to command, worthy to be trusted. His nature was in striking contrast to that displayed by his brothers. In the account given in Genesis of their relations to one another, his loving consciousness is shown to be superior to the errors under which his brothers seemed to labor, namely, jealousy, cruelty, self-

interest, deceit; in fact, these were reduced to nothingness by the way Joseph in his nobility treated them. Joseph, sold to servitude, became a master in Egypt while his brothers abiding at home were reduced to a state of want. The generous way in which he supplied their need when the time came reveals the very heart of the forgiver. And their gratitude aroused with the deepened sense of love for their father helped them to understand the nobleness of their younger brother and to overcome their fear of him, a fear which was, of course, the result of their treatment of him in the past.

The way of forgiving practised by mortals when they say, "I'll forgive but I won't forget," is quite the reverse of this Scriptural account of Joseph's forgiveness. One belongs to mortals' belief in injury and forgiveness, the other to the scientific destruction of some error that has seemed to govern personalities through the understanding that God, good, destroys evil and the fears that attend it and absolutely controls all things by spiritual law. In the Christian Science text-book Mrs. Eddy gives the spiritual definition of Joseph, "A corporeal mortal; a higher sense of Truth rebuking mortal belief, or error, and showing the immortality and supremacy of Truth; pure affection blessing its enemies" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 589). Joseph did not furnish forth a melodramatic scene of forgiving his brothers, for he knew that the question of their forgiveness was between them and God and that God gives not by excusing or condoning error but by ruling it out and proving its nothingness. "And Love is reflected in love" (Science and Health, p. 17). So Mrs. Eddy gives the spiritual sense of the line from the Lord's Prayer, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors."

Joseph's heart must have been without self-pity and self-embellishment. He had nothing to forgive or forget. Was he not a worthy prefigur of Jesus the Christ whose prayer was, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do"? This prayer was uttered in the midst of experiences which to mortal sense were cruel and bitter; yet how

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Using Borrowed Capital

The story of how a boy made his way in business told in a recent story paper shows how little things help one to get a start. The boy borrowed five cents of a stranger on the street. He said he would pay it back next day at the same place. He wanted it to start in business.

Next day the stranger found the boy waiting for him. The five cents was paid back with thanks. The boy explained that he had bought newspapers and kept on buying more as he sold them until he had cleared 65 cents. The story says that the boy grew up, finished school and college and made a success of his work in the world.

—

The Friend I Met

I met a friend, the other day,
He wore a cap of red;
Yet as I passed he did not deign
To lift it from his head.
Instead he gave a saucy quirk,
With head astir, for he
Was just a downy woodpecker
A-tapping on a tree.

Nellie M. Coyle in Our Dumb Animals.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, January 14, 1914

Boston Elects Another Mayor

THOMAS J. KENNY, who, as candidate for mayor had the support of the press of the city of Boston and of the Citizens Municipal League in the election of Tuesday and, notwithstanding, was defeated, has pledged to the successful candidate, James M. Curley, his loyal support in promoting the best interests of the city. This is exemplary action. Other disappointed but public-spirited citizens may well imitate it. Mr. Curley has formally pledged himself to promote the city's welfare and in terms that are notably specific. He has an opportunity seldom given to a man of his years and type to show worth and ability to a degree not previously credited to him. Whatever his temptation may be to use for merely factional and partizan ends such appointing power as the charter gives to a mayor, his greater success, we feel sure, lies in the direction of broader construction, the construction that builds a city even though it may at the same time build a party.

In the results of the election of council members there is cause for congratulation in the recognition by the voters of the potential serviceability of George W. Coleman and their decision to give him an opportunity to serve his native city.

The more the currents and cross-currents of this election are studied and charted, the more likely will be the conviction that American heterogeneity of race, religion and political tradition handicaps and postpones successful working of democracy in large urban centers. Fitness to make and execute law is as yet a test which thousands of voters never think of applying to candidates. Their nativity, creed, calling, attitude toward class interests, approval or disapproval of restricted immigration, qualities of good fellowship and willingness to give a dole to the poor, are determining factors; but there is less account of their expert knowledge, moral standards, and adaptability to official duties. The ballot is conceived of by such voters as a weapon with which to inflict punishment or as a key with which to gain access to personal benefit. It should be, we think, a rational mode of voicing reason's convictions.

Without Litigation Public's Will Done

THE United States department of justice and the directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad having agreed on terms of voluntary compliance by the company with provisions of the law, the road's officials, stockholders and patrons are apparently to be free to work out rehabilitation of the property when it is freed from its present illegal encumbrances. This process of dismemberment is not of a kind that is easy to carry out in times of free credit and generous investment buying by the public. Much less is it one readily executed at an hour like the present. The administration, realizing this, has acted accordingly and agreed to terms that will give a maximum of opportunity to protect owners' rights in the properties. On the other hand, the public has not been betrayed by any compromise affecting the principle involved or the rigor of the demand for obedience to law.

The great, ambitious, costly plan of unification of New England's land and water lines, for which J. Pierpont Morgan stood sponsor and which Charles S. Mellen practically made operative, has crumbled like a card house. The Maine Central is being freed from the Boston & Maine. The latter is to be independent of the New Haven, as is the Fitchburg road. Other properties, marine and electric, are also likely to be severed. In each case it is the federal official and not the railroad administrator that finally assents, public opinion being with the former.

Yet, lest it be wrongly inferred that the public most deeply interested is belligerent and revengeful, let it be made clear that New England chambers of commerce are championing higher freight rates, that communities are placidly accepting lessened train service, and that typical citizens and heads of banks and business organizations are getting together, if thereby the transportation lines of New England may be restored to a state of efficient administration and prudent financing.

Fortunately signs multiply of a renaissance of sectional pride and of a determination to carry out whatever financial reconstruction may be necessary with New England capital so far as possible. Governor Walsh stimulated this demand to greater intensity by his inaugural message, and Senator Weeks, in an impressive statement, has supplemented the call. Apparently the days of New England as appanage to Wall street are numbered.

FARMERS in the neighborhood of Greenville, Tex., are reported to have decided in favor of the construction and operation of a railroad eight miles long to bring their milk and other produce to that market town, because the cost will be less than that for the construction of a good highway, or about \$2000 a mile, the right-of-way to be contributed. This is, to say the least, an interesting variation of a nation-wide good roads movement.

Housing Reform an Offset to Anarchy

THE inquiry instituted in Dublin as to the condition of the houses in certain quarters of the city has raised, with renewed vigor, the question of the housing of the working classes. The growing recognition of the necessity for providing good and comfortable dwellings for artisans, farm laborers and the laboring class generally, is by no means the least significant sign of the times. The latest proposals of the British government regarding the land question, which includes also a scheme for the better housing of the people, mark an important step toward supplying a need which has been too long felt. As to whether Mr. Lloyd George's scheme is practical in its present form remains to be seen; but every student of history must recognize that when once the need for reform in a definite direction has been felt, that reform has eventually been brought about.

What is known as the labor question is occupying the attention of every civilized country in the world. In spite of the fact that

ultra-politicians hold up their hands aghast at a condition they believe is approaching anarchy, those who are able to take a broader view of politics and changing social conditions recognize in the labor question, not anarchy and chaos in its infancy, but the steady awakening of mankind to desire and to appreciate better things. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the home, it is impossible to exaggerate the value of comfortable surroundings upon the parents and children. Milton's saying that "childhood shows the man," is not without its significance and no more serious responsibility rests upon those governing the country than the proper housing of the people.

During no similar period in the history of the world has so great progress been made as during the last fifty years. The necessity for reform after reform has been seen and met, and who dares say that the inquiries and proposals made recently as to the housing of the people, and that not in England and Ireland alone, will not prove to be one of the most progressive steps taken during recent years toward the uplifting of the race? It is a truism to say that the recognition of the need for an improved condition is father to the solution of the difficulty. The improvement must come, and who can measure the scope and ultimate effects of the housing reform referred to?

PROFESSORS of sociology, political science and economics in colleges and universities are not the only educators of the United States who suffer from interference by politicians, reactionaries, and chronic remonstrants. Superintendents and principals of schools, teachers in the grades and members of school committees and boards of education alike are not infrequently made to feel that education popularly controlled is a somewhat sordid, heartless business; with a minimum of citizens' and parents' respect for expert knowledge and years of faithful service at a minimum wage.

Yet conditions are better than they used to be in universities and colleges and even in the schools. The teachers of economics and of sociology are banding together to fight out the issue of freedom of thought and speech, and teachers and administrative officials of the schools are demanding legal protection against community ingratitude and injustice. In this stand they have the backing not only of the best authorities in pedagogics and the most progressive citizens of up-to-date communities, but also of state officials charged with supervisory duties in connection with the public schools.

To illustrate. The state board of education of Massachusetts, in its recommendations to the General Court, just filed, urges a law providing clearer definition of the right to office of teachers and of superintendents as over against the appointing and dismissing power of local school committees. The tenor of the proposed new statute would be to make the officials' status more secure once a definite probationary term had been successfully passed. To dismiss after fitness had been proved would be made more difficult.

There are always hesitations of prudence when it is proposed to increase in any way the number of established claimants for public funds. In education as in other phases of contemporary democracy's goings, vigilance has to be used lest a bureaucracy arise. The civil servants of the state cannot be allowed to be also masters, as they incline to be unless checked sharply at the start. But a law such as the Massachusetts supervisory educational authority urges on the lawmakers is sufficiently balanced to safeguard popular rights while at the same time conserving professional interests and dignities. Given a firmer status of the teaching profession, a status that is based on proved worth, and then more men of caliber will enter and remain in the work. But until such a status is evident, they will hesitate. And who can blame them?

Weighing Exchange Playwright System

ONE of the shrewdest and most influential of the small group of men who control a major number of theaters in the United States has been provoked by the paucity of native playwrights' present output to allow his fancy to have free range. Forsooth it is not the domestic, but the overseas playwright that can best delineate the real comedy or tragedy of life in any given community or nation. And this because he comes to the scene with fresh eyes and, as it were, sees it objectively. Whereas the native author is so much in the thing to be described that he cannot give his work the freshness of insight, the justness of delineation and the enduring qualities of truth. So argues Mr. Frohman.

What then? Import playwrights. Exchange them as academic celebrities now are traded about. Let Messrs. G. Bernard Shaw and John Galsworthy be called to New York city, and Mr. Augustus Thomas and Mr. Edward Sheldon proceed to London. Guaranteed expenses and a fair living income while resident in their strange environment, it is argued that environment and talent would do the rest. The plays, born of this stimulus of seeing new human types, it is predicted, would have a verve and fascination consequent upon the fact of newness if nothing else. Moreover, as "social documents," interpreting England or the United States, they would be much more veracious, because the work of dispassionate visitors instead of passionate nationals.

Any project, however fanciful, that will work out practically so as to induce these English playwrights to visit the United States and later to satirize its social limitations and delineate its democratic achievements, will have the approval of most of Mr. Frohman's fellow-managers. But the assumption that during a brief residence—even if it ran for a year—these or any other visiting playwrights could manage to see deeper into the meanings of life in the United States than native authors of plays have seen, will be challenged. So, of course, will the assumption that Messrs. Thomas and Sheldon can get under the skin of British life during "residence" in London, or while touring the provinces, better than can the British playwrights who know their compatriots through and through.

Tried as an experiment in effect of inheritance, personality, opinions, prejudices and passions upon literary art when carried on in totally different settings, it would be exceedingly interesting. But because the best study of American political and social evolution has been made by James Bryce it does not follow that the best American play could be written by Mr. Shaw even were he to migrate to Manhattan.

WHEN the United States government declared itself for a better potato and issued its call for enlistments in the cause, it was a foregone conclusion that there would be a patriotic response from Vermont. Aside from that loyalty which has prompted her gifts of great men in hours of need, a readiness to give good potatoes to the world has so marked her past that she could not now fail and be true to herself. The government bulletin has provoked the editor of each Vermont paper to point out the duty. The editorials of one are quoted in another. The past of the state's potato contributions is being recalled with no little glow of pride and the future is not doubted as equal to meeting every requirement the people's government may make.

There is little appreciation of the change that has been wrought in the potato in rather recent years. The smaller tuber with its deep eyes of fifty years ago would find no market in this day. Better varieties in size, in texture and with eyes less deep, have come to take their place. And they have in good part come from Vermont. The Burlington News, in one of the editorials stirred by this topic, claims that within a few miles of its town there have been developed a number of standard potato varieties. It is possible that the first invader of the old field, the Early Rose, a revelation in its day, was first produced in Vermont soil. It accomplished a revolution. Now the government has found that European countries are producing better potatoes than America, and Vermont proposes to correct the situation by some new delivery.

Better color, flavor and texture are the qualities the government declares to be needed in the potato of the future. The content of starch is less in the American than in the German potato. It is a condition not to be endured on the American side, it seems. No more can the United States have less starch in its potato than in its navy, relatively to other countries. And the United States must develop its own varieties, the imported ones not conducting themselves as well in America as in their earlier homes, in contrast to the human immigrants whose behavior is bettered by the change. Whatever the need, give Vermont time and she will meet it.

The topic cannot be left without expressing a long withheld question about potatoes—what became of the lady fingers, the long slim potatoes of other years, best of all bakers? If Vermont suppressed them, all that is said herein to her credit is withdrawn.

FROM the consumer's standpoint, nothing in recent development of trade between the United States and other nations has been so significant as the swelling volume of imports of food, especially meat and wheat. For normal and abnormal causes, due to middlemen's manipulations, it may be some time before the "cost of living" figures of the people's budget will record the effect of the reversal of trade conditions that is made possible mainly by the lowered tariff. But if the process continues there must be benefits to the consumer that will console him, in part at least, for the long period of national history in which he was as naught and the producer everything.

The only factor in the domestic situation of which the ultimate influence is disputable at the present time is that rising demand for conservation of waste lands, utilization of undeveloped rural resources, adoption of intensive agriculture and serious grappling with economic problems, which is so characteristic of the times. Unquestionably were all these projects to be carried out the former balance between production and consumption within the national borders might be restored, and a turning toward the more fertile and unpopulated continents for a base of good supplies checked. But, even so, apparently the days are past when excess of either meats or grains grown in the United States can be counted upon by Europe for its peoples. Manufactured goods, rather than food products and raw materials for manufacture abroad, henceforth are to be the major item in the export column of the United States balance sheet.

This will bring the republic into more intense competition with powerful and ambitious oversea powers. This will increase the demand for a department of state manned and equipped with experts able to foster this developing oversea trade—such a corps as existed in a promising form until a recent date but which now is scattered.

WHILE it is not without significance that Vincent Astor sides as he does against militant and doctrinaire socialism in the open letter to a writer of fiction just made public, there is a larger implication of the document. It discloses a young man, made a multimillionaire earlier than he expected, whose career since he left Harvard University suddenly to take on the burdens of vast wealth has been singularly sensible and civic spirited. So much so that if he continues along the way he has begun to walk he bids fair to become one of the most respected and serviceable men of his class and at a time, too, when fortunes acquired as his was are subjected to increasing ethical scrutiny.

The issue of landlordism and of social appropriation of socially created land values is not so acute in New York city as it is in London, for instance. But it is there, nevertheless; and public sentiment and opinion are altered taxation laws are growing rapidly. Once the issue becomes concrete enough to have public attention centered upon it, history is likely to be made rapidly. Then there will be a focusing as never before upon the fortunes, present and potential, that are based on land that seldom is sold and usually leased, but always made productive for the families and churches and colleges in which title rests.

To have at the head of at least one branch of the wealthiest of these metropolitan landlord families a man who knows the social trend of the age, who has cooperated in preventive and remedial experiments, who declines to be a social butterfly or an expatriate, and who, apparently, has civic patriotism among his personal assets, will be fortunate for all concerned when the controversy opens. He will be in a position both to understand his critics and to persuade his kindred and class associates; if need be, he may set an example of great significance.

IT is estimated that 90 per cent of all the stenographers in the world today are women. As a rule, in spite of the emancipation movement, they amiably take dictation from men.

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